INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals So help Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 82. BOMBAY THURSDAY APRIL 5 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

L. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA‡ ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA* ..		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA * ..		10 986
16 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ‡	16,572
30 ,,	DELTA ..		8,000
7 July	RANPURA* ..		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA ..		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
4 Aug.	RAWALPINDI*		16,619
11 ,,	MACEDONIA..		11,120
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
25 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946
1 Sep.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
8 ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..		
	MOLDAVIA ..	from Aden ..	16,449
22 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
29 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
6 Oct.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
13 ,,	NARKUNDA ‡		16,572
20 ,,	RAWLPINDI..		16,619
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..		10,602

@To Marseilles only.

‡ Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES:—

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DUMRA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7, 83

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928		
12th April	† ALIPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
25th Apr.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th Apr.	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo and Australia.
3rd May	† MIRZAPORE ..	Straits China and Japan.
24th May	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.
7th June	RAWALPINDI ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with COMORIN ..	for Australia.
25th June	† KIDDERPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
8th July	RAJPUTANA ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	for Australia.

†Does not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
6th April	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
7th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
9th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
11th ,,	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
11th ,,	KARAPARA..	East & South Africa.
18th ,,	‡ELLORA ..	Mombasa.

‡Extra sailing to Mombasa only.

REDUCED FARES

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P & O Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Suez Maru ..	4646	6th Apr.	15 ,,
*Sado Maru ..	5898	29th Mar	12 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	7th Apr.	16 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th ,,	30 ,,
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th ,,	14 May
Hakodate Maru..	5303	7th May	20th ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17th ,,	30th ,,
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th ,,	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th ,,	12th ,,

*Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Celebes Maru ..	25th March.	6th April
Indus Maru ..	9th April	19th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	24th ,,	6th May
Borneo Maru ..	10th May	20th ,,
Honolulu Maru,	24th April	31st April
Sumatra Maru..	9th June.	22nd June

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 23473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 858.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

'Sunday Chronicle'

NOTICE

From 1st of March, 1928, the subscription rates for the "SUNDAY CHRONICLE" are as under :—

Local Rs. 4/- Yearly.
Mofussil Rs. 5/- ,,
Foreign Rs. 7/- ,,

SINGLE COPY

1½ ANNAS.

INDIAN REVIEW

MARCH CONTENTS

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
By Sir Purushothamdas Thakurdas, M.L.A.
MUSSALMANS AND THE SIMON COMMISSION
By Mr. Muhammad Yakub, M.L.A.
SOME OBSERVATIONS ON INDIANS OVERSEAS AFFAIRS. By Mr. H. S. L. Polak.
THE NEW RAILWAY BUDGET
By Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A.
THE SKEEN COMMITTEE REPORT
Pandit Motilal Nehru
Mr. M. A. Jinnah
The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna
Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar
Dewan Bahadur M. Ramchandra Row.
INDIAN ARCHITECTURE
Mahamahopadyaya Dr. Ganganatha Jha
HOLD THE MIRROR TO INDIA
By Pt. Dewan Chand Sharma, M.A.
PASSION (A Poem)
By Mr. Leland J. Berry
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.
THE LATE LORD SINHA.
RECONSTRUCTION IN BARODA
By Mr. B. T. Kale, B.A., F.R.E.S.
THE WORLD OF BOOKS
Cavour
Land System in Bengal
Beauties from Kalidas
The Path to Perfection
The Philosophy of Vaishnava Religion
BOOKS RECEIVED
KADAMBARI'S ROMANCE
By Mrs. Kamala Satthianadhan
INDIAN COOLIES IN CEYLON
By A Special Correspondent
MAHATMA GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY
THE LATE EARL OF OXFORD
PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Single Copy As. 8.

Annual Subscription Rs. 5 (if by cheque Rs. 5-4). Copies of the February number and the January number, which is also our Special New Year Number which contains an account of the proceedings of the various political, religions and social gatherings held during the Christmas season of last year are also available. Those who remit Rs. 5 and enrol themselves as regular subscribers for the year 1928 will get this Number free. Please note, no one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless a year's subscription is paid in advance. No copies will be sent by V.P.P.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, MADRAS.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21079.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Agents C. MACDONALD & Co. BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars apply to the :—

SECRETARIES. Bombay

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

46-497, Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY

Tel. No. 23.09.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LAC8

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per mont.. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY. 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'LiStreet, Mazagon, Bombay

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of different on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 235/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

READ

What the Advertisement Manager, Messrs. Wilson Watch Co., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, writes under date Sept. 20, 1926 :

"We have now reviewed the results of our advertising carefully in your province and are very pleased to mention that our advertisements in your paper brought us orders in large numbers by every post. These orders have come from the remotest parts of the Presidency and from good class customers. This evidently confirms your statement about the very large circulation and pulling power of The Hindu. We regard that advertising in your paper is profitable provided the articles are rightly priced and are of public utility."

The Best medium for Advertisements is

"THE HINDU"

Apply for particulars to

The Manager, Post Box 316, Madras.

The Better way

Don't trust to luck to find a tenant for your vacancies. A vacant house or room means lost rent revenue. The better way to fill vacancies is to send a For Rent Advertisement to the "Bombay Chronicle."

"Bombay Chronicle" Advertisemen's have filled many vacancies quickly.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS:
The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No."—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—An AGRICULTURAL GRADUATE, having five years' experience, for Ahmedabad Panjra Pole. Apply with testimonials and salary terms to AMRATLAL MOHANLAL JAVERI. Elice Bridge, Ahmedabad.
A R814

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified LADY APOTHECARIES with Maternity and Child Welfare experience for the post of a full time LADY DOCTOR in charge of Maternity and Child Welfare work in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. Salary Rs. 150—10—250 per mensem, with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50. Applications should reach the SECRETARY, Municipal Commission, by the 15th April 1928.

WANTED immediately 1,000 CANVASSERS throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on Rs. 100 a month. AMAR NATH, B.A., LL.B. Solan (near Simla).

WANTED experienced LADY DOCTOR for Baria State service. Pay Rs. 200—20—400. See personally PRIVATE SECRETARY, Sunnymore, Pedder Road, Bombay, between 9 to 11 a.m.

WANTED REPRESENTATIVE British Nationality for India required by British Firm. Knowledge of Cycle and Motor Accessory trades. Must have had Indian experience. One holding other representations outside above trades preferred. Expenses and commission basis only. Write Box 280, c/o Roy Hardy, Ltd., 40, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2. England

WANTED EDUCATED LADS, between 14 and 17, to learn the printing profession. Monthly stipend to commence after six months satisfactory progress. Apply to the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Bombay.
A

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

MANGOES AND LICHIES FRUITS—Rose scented Lichies Rs. 8/- per 1000 Big and selected LANGRA, BOMBAY, KISHENBHOG ETC. mangoes Rs. 7/- per 100 Expenses extra Safe arrival guaranteed. Full price advance. Grafts catalogue free. N. B. —Terms of agency on application. SUPDT. RAJA NURSERY, NO. 5, DARBHANGA (BIHAR).
F 30157

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERMS REVISED—Agents for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and SUNDAY EDITIONS are enrolled on the most favourable terms as revised. Apply to the MANAGER, 'Bombay Chronicle,' Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

MEDICAL

TURKO-THERMAE—Health Power Beauty, Treatment Neuralgia Spasm Sprains, stiffened muscles swellings, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Abdominal complaints, and Sciatica Vapour and Hot air Treatment, 309, Hornby Road, Opposite Whiteaway. Open as usual
M R817A.

ELCO. HEALTH THERMAE INSTITUTE, Vapour Baths, Hand and High frequency Electric Massage. For Sciatica. Rheumatism, etc., Open Sundays and Holidays Dhobi-Talao Jer Mahal, Bombay.
M R817

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR LIBRARIANS, BOOK-SELLERS and BOOK-LOVERS to buy books cheaply. Rate of shilling is ten annas only. Books on all subjects available. Marathi books are sold at half price. Make your choice out of a large stock of English books—novels, essays, poetical works, books on India—at only 8 annas per copy. A sure bargain for the purchaser. Up-country orders for assorted books, English or Marathi, are promptly executed. No catalogues. 8 annas' books include: Stevenson's "Kidnapped" and "Garden of Verses;" Gertrude Page's "Supreme Desire" and "The Pathway"; Conan Doyle's "White Company;" Ballantyne's "Martin Rattler" and "Dog Crusoe"; Select poetical works of Shelley; Wordsworth, Oscar Wilde; Sir Oliver Lodge's "Substance of Faith"; Ruskin's "Crown of Wild Olive"; De Quincey's "Confessions of an Opium Eater" Molier's Separate plays; Quiller-Couch's "Historical tales from Shakespeare" and a good many books on India. S. GOVIND AND CO., Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.
L R812.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A temporary LADY PRINCIPAL for the Girls' High School, Bankipore on Rs. 400 a month for about 4 months from July, 1928. Only persons holding high qualifications and having previous experience in similar posts need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should reach the Deputy Directress of Public Instruction. Bihar and Orissa, Patna not later than the 21st April, 1928.

E. DAWSON,
Deputy Directress of Public Instruction.
Patna, 31st March 1928.
30224.

NOTICE

TIME IS EXTENDED for receiving tenders for Bezwada Municipal Electric Scheme till 5 p.m., FRIDAY, 15th June, 1928.

A. KALESWARA RAO,
Chairman, Municipal Council.
Bezwada.

Municipal Office,
Bezwada, 30-3-28.
30206

TO

MILCH-CATTLE OWNERS AND OTHERS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

PLOTS FOR MILCH-CATTLE STABLES AT DHARAVI.

OFFERS will be considered for leases for 30 years of 5 plots of land at Dharavi for the erection of Milch-cattle stables and Gowlis' quarters.

For plans, building rules, terms of lease, and conditions on which the Municipality will grant Licenses, apply to —The Estate Agent, City Improvement Trust Office, Esplanade Road, Fort. Bombay.
30166

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SAFE SECURITIES COMPANY LTD
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Resolution was duly passed as an Extraordinary Resolution at the Meeting of the Company held on the 9th March, 1928, and was duly confirmed as a Special Resolution at the subsequent Meeting of the Company held on the 27th March, 1928:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913 and that Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, be appointed Liquidator with all powers for the purposes of such winding up without any remuneration."

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1928.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Governing Director.
30215

THE BOMBAY INVESTMENT COMPANY, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Resolution was duly passed as an Extraordinary Resolution at the Meeting of the Company held on the 9th March, 1928, and was duly confirmed as a Special Resolution at the subsequent Meeting of the Company held on the 27th March, 1928:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913 and that Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, be appointed Liquidator with all powers for the purposes of such winding up without any remuneration."

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1928.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Governing Director.
30216

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that COOVERJI PITAMBER, of Ghatcooper has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, tresidence, use, trust, maintenance possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with bungalow and chawls standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ghatkopar in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and District of Bombay Suburban, containing by admeasurement two thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 260. Pot Nos. 6 and 3 and Falni Nos. 3 and 5 and Entry Nos. 976 and 977 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the passage, on or towards the East by the property of Ruttonsi Bhimji, on or towards the South by the passage, on or towards the West by the property of Jetha Devji and which said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants and which land is now described in the Town Planning Scheme No. 1 of Ghatkoper as sanctioned by Government on the 1st day of March 1925 under Government Notification Development Department No. S. A143, dated 27-1-1925 and published in Part I Government Gazette, dated 29-1-1925 as under:—Final Plot Nos. 15 and 16 admeasuring 24 Gunthas or 2904 square yards and bounded, on or towards the North by the final Plot No. 7 of the Police lines and Final Plot No. 8 of Motiram Kevalram, on or towards the East by the Final Plot No. 17 of Ratansi Bhimji, on or towards the South by Final Plot No. 21 of Padamsi Shivji Maneck and Final Plot. No. 22 of Premji Mulji and Manecklal Narbheram and on or towards the West by the Final Plot No. 14 of Karsondas Devji.

Dated this 4th day of April. 1928.

BHAISHANKER, KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL.
Purchasers Attorneys.
30222.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—Smart throughly honest and patriotic, HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS of the following description.

(1) One SECRETARY.
(2) Two CLERKS.
(3) Four TABLE BOYS.
(4) Four DRESSING BOYS.
(5) Four MOTOR DRIVERS.

2. Each will get pay according to abilities which will be ascertained on personal interview.
3. No. 1 and 2 must be well versed with English and must know typewriting and book-keeping.
4. No. 3 and 4 and 5 must know a little English at least and must understand Hindi well.

Please apply to PRINCE DHAIRYASHILRAO.

KUNJ,
Baroda, 3rd April, 1928.
30223

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT CHAKLA STREET, MAHIM BAZAR ROAD AND MEMONWADA STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2099 of 1927 (Umer Haji Usman vs. Mahomed Dada Alli and others) and pursuant to the consent decree, dated 9th March, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on FRIDAY, the 20th April at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at Chukla Street admeasuring about 75-5|9 square yards, registered under Collector's Old No. 638 New No. 6311, Old Survey No. 1020, New Survey No. 2133, Cadastral Survey No. 464 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 467(2) Street No. 184 and bounded on the East by Chukla Street, on the West by Dhoby Gully, on the North by the property of Haji Esmail Haji Oomar and on the South by the property of Amibai widow of Rahimtula Haji Essa now in the occupation of Vendor's tenents.

On SATURDAY, the 21st April at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.):—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situte on the West side of Mahim Bazar Road, admeasuring about 188-7|9 square yards and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 5208 Street No. 78 and bounded on the North by the property of Janmahomed Jusab, on the South by the property of Ganpatrao Mahadewrao, on the East by Mahim Bazar Road and on the West by the Oart of Sadanand Siri Krishna and forming a portion of a large piece of land bearing Collector's New Survey No. 38 and Cadastral Survey No. 1035 of Mahim Division.

On MONDAY, the 23rd April at 5 p.m. (S.T.):—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the redeemed Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate East side of Memonwada Road admeasuring about 227 square yards and registered under Collector's Old No. 260, New No. 1837, Old Survey No. 2714, New Survey No. 1360, Cadastral Survey No. 1178 of Mandvi Division, and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 601, Street Nos. 297, 299, 301 and bounded on the West by Memonwala Street, on the East by the Sweeper's passage, on the North by a gully and the property of Abdul Karim Aba and on the South by the property of Hasan Miya Rahimtoola.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO A BUILDING LEASE FOR 10 YEARS OF A VERY VALUABLE PLOT OF MUNICIPAL LAND AT THE JUNCTION OF FORAS ROAD AND FALKLAND ROAD.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT and CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 25th April, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, on the site, the right to a Lease of the following valuable building plot:—

A piece of land comprising an area of 243 sq. yards or thereabouts at the junction of Foras Road and Falkland Road and bounded on or towards North West by Foras Road on or towards the South West by Falkland Road and on or towards the East by a passage way adjoining other property of the Municipality and which said piece or parcel of land bears Cadastral Survey No. 156, Cadastral Division Tardeo.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co. Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL VARIETY CO.

Arevuisical SINGING, DANCING and ENTERTAINING COCKTAIL with a Modern Dressing.

POPULAR PRICES.
Booking at Rose and Co.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

In his Supremest Screen Achievement—the Latest Thundering United Artists' Attraction in 10 Reels or 10,000 Feet of Romance—Adventure and Dare-Devilry:

AS

THE GAUCHO

Laugh and the world laughs with you, Leap and you leap alone! Doug. does both in his most sumptuous production—the Greatest of all—

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

The World-Famous Stage and Screen Star:

EMIL JANNINGS

and the Hungarian Beauty of a Thousand Charms

LYA DE PUTTI

In the UFA Production in 6 Gripping Reels:

VARIETY

Thrilling tale of human errors painted on the multi-coloured background and atmosphere of Vaudeville!
Comic Dwarfs—Dancing Girls—Japanese Jugglers—Strong Men—Wonderful Acrobats Daring Feats—Dazzling Dresses!

OUR NEXT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-MORROW

ON AND FROM GOOD FRIDAY

SECOND TO NONE

A Romance of the Royal Navy

AT

THE CAPITOL

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Mrs. RUDOLPH VALENTINO

IN

WHEN LOVE GROWS COLD

A Smashing Drama of Modern Matrimony

Last chance to see this picture as our next programme changes from to-morrow.

MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 4 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA
(ROYAL OPERA HOUSE)

6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

The Gripping Paramount Adaptation of Zane Grey's World-famous Novel

TO THE LAST MAN

Featuring a Galaxy of Stars including:

LOIS WILSON
RICHARD DIX
NOAH BEERY

A spine-tingling tale of Frontier love in the West in the dangerous days of the late 'Eighties.' The Arizona Wilderness, within 200 miles of which no camera was ever cranked before, is the real background!

DRAMA OF PRIMITIVE MEN WITH PRIMITIVE PASSIONS!

PRECIOUS CINEMA

(The Universal Pictures House).
Management

UNIVERSAL PICTURES CORPORATION
Lamington Road

TO-NIGHT
6-30, 8-30 and 10-15 p.m.

REGINALD DENNY

IN

THAT'S YM DADDY.

From TO-MORROW
DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

(Under the Patronage of H. H. The Maha raja Gaekwad of Baroda)

Special Grand Programme During Easter Holidays!

All Matinees at 3 p. m.

NEW PLAY! NEW PLAY!!

First Performance on Friday, 6th Apl. '28

VIDHI LIKHIT

(By Mr. V. S. Desai, B. A., L L. B.)

Sat. 7th Apl. '28
Sun. 8th Apl. '28
Mon. 9th Apl. '28

at the NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE (Grant Road)

Booking is open at the Theatre from 8 to 11 a. m. & 4 to 7 p. m. daily.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS. HOUSE BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 200 TONS MOULMEIN RANGOON INDIAN FIRST CLASS AND SECOND CLASS TEAKWOOD BEAMS.

On FRIDAY the 6th April 1928 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Auction at Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Ramprasad Kaluram.

About 200 tons Moulmein Rangoon Indian First class and second class Teak Beams (Long and Gauderi).

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 8	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs.7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

Food SERVED AS YOU WANT! That is if it is cooked in
RUKMANI COOKER
India's Best Cooker 5 Sizes at Rs. 13, 18, 22, 27, 33, carriage extra.
Ask for Descriptive Booklet Free.
RUKMANI COOKER CO., Royapuram (10) Madras.
WANTED AGENTS.

WORLD'S COTTON STATISTICS

CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION'S CENSUS.

The Preliminary Statement issued by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations shows the total consumption of all kinds of Cotton at 12,987,000 bales during the first half of the Season, from July 31st, 1927 to January 31st, 1928 against 12,729,000 bales in the corresponding period of the season 1926-27, and against 13412,000 bales in the half year ended July 31st, 1927. It shows an excess of 258,000 when compared with the first figure, and a decrease of 425,000 bales with the later figure.

Following is the official analysis and substance of the Statement:—

The total world's consumption for the half-year ending January 31, 1928 was:

American cotton, 8,226,000 bales, against 8,357,000 bales in half-year ending July 31, 1927; decrease 131,000 bales.

East Indian cotton, 2,303,000 bales, against 2,378,000 bales in half-year ending July 31, 1927; decrease 75,000 bales.

Egyptian cotton, 489,000 bales, against 506,000 bales in half-year ending July 31, 1927; decrease 17,000 bales.

Sundries, 1,969,000 bales against 2,171,000 bales in half-year ending July 31, 1927; decrease 202,000 bales.

All kinds of cotton, 12,987,000 bales, against 13,412,000 bales; decrease 425,000 bales.

The total world's cotton mill stocks on January 31, 1928, were:—

American cotton:—Europe, 845,000 bales, against 1,080,000 bales on July 31, 1927.

Asia, 331,000 bales, against 572,000 bales on July 31, 1927.

America, 1,678,000 bales, against 1,394,000 bales on July 31, 1927.

The total world's cotton mill stocks of American cotton on January 31, 1928, were 2,867,000 bales, as against 3,056,000 bales on July 31 last year, a decrease of 189,000 bales.

East Indian:—Europe, 166,000 bales, against 179,000 bales on July 31, 1927; a decrease of 13,000 bales.

Asia:—789,000 bales against 1,329,000 bales; a decrease of 4,49,000 bales.

Altogether the East Indian cotton mill stocks were 969,000 bales, against 1,515,000 bales on July 31 last; a decrease of 546,000 bales.

Egyptian:—Europe, 116,000 bales, against 139,000 bales on July 31 last; a decrease of 23,000 bales.

Asia, 24,000 bales, against 27,000 bales on July 31 last; a decrease of 3,000 bales.

America, 41,000 bales, against 41,000 bales on July 31 last; unchanged.

Altogether the Egyptian cotton mill stocks were 183,000 bales, against 210,000 bales on July 31 last; a decrease of 27,000 bales.

Sundry cottons:—Europe, 412,000 bales, against 278,000 bales on July 31 last; an increase of 134,000 bales.

Asia, 275,000 bales, against 137,000 bales on July last; an increase of 138,000 bales.

America, 138,000 bales, against 180,000 bales on July 31 last; a decrease of 42,000 bales.

The total world's cotton mill stocks of all kinds on January 31, 1928, were 4,882,000 bales, against 5,407,000 bales on July 31 last; a decrease of 525,000 bales. On January 31, 1927, the total stocks were 4,755,000 bales, and on January 31, 1926, 4,648,000 bales.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN HALF-YEAR ENDED JANUARY 31, 1928

Calculated total world's cotton mill consumption for the half-year ending January 31, 1928, with previous figures for comparison, on basis of spinners' returns made to the International Cotton Federation.

In thousands of actual bales—regardless of weight.

Countries	American Half-year ending Jan. 31, July 31, 1928	1927	East Indian. Half-year ending Jan. 31, July 31, 1928	1927	Egyptian. Half-year ending Jan. 31, July 31, 1928	1927	Sundries. Half-year ending Jan. 31, July 31, 1928	1927	Total. Half-year ending Jan. 31, July 31, 1928	1927
Europe:—										
Great Britain	1,027	1,137	47	34	172	183	275	240	1,521	1,594
Germany	677	649	95	78	34	36	18	13	824	776
France	407	406	78	68	49	49	41	34	575	557
Russia	376	123	—	—	37	31	466	762	879	916
Italy	342	338	81	78	24	24	8	8	455	448
Czecho-Slovakia	237	236	39	34	16	14	2	2	294	286
Spain	151	151	34	26	11	12	9	11	205	200
Belgium	113	116	64	54	2	2	21	12	200	184
Switzerland	28	27	3	3	24	25	3	1	58	56
Poland	173	125	12	13	7	6	3	1	195	145
Austria	64	66	18	13	2	2	1	1	85	82
Holland	74	70	16	12	—	—	1	1	91	83
Sweden	52	46	—	1	1	—	2	1	55	48
Portugal	34	26	2	—	—	—	16	4	52	30
Finland	21	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	18
Denmark	11	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	11
Norway	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
Europe total	3,791	3,547	489	414	379	384	866	1,092	5,525	5,437
Asia:—										
India	117	290	1,000	1,018	2	1	29	30	1,148	1,339
Japan	572	619	676	716	19	23	55	50	1,322	1,408
China	151	161	108	201	1	—	509	558	769	920
Asia total	340	1,070	1,784	1,935	22	24	593	638	3,239	3,667
America:—										
U. S. A.	3,465	3,597	15	15	80	85	30	35	3,590	3,732
Canada	94	105	—	—	1	5	—	—	95	110
Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	81	102	81
Brazil	—	—	—	—	—	—	295	255	295	255
America total	3,559	3,702	15	15	81	90	427	371	4,082	4,178
Sundries	36	38	15	14	7	8	83	70	141	130
Half-year totals	8,226	8,357	2,303	2,378	489	506	1,969	2,171	12,987	13,412

STOCKS IN SPINNERS' HANDS

Calculated total world's cotton stocks on February 1, 1928, with previous figures for comparison on basis of spinners' returns made to the International Cotton Federation

(In thousands of actual bales, regardless of weight).

	American. Half-year ending Jan. 31, July 31, 1928	1927	East Indian. Half-year ending Jan. 31, July 31, 1928	1927	Egyptian. Half-year ending Jan. 31, July 31, 1928	1927	Sundries. Half-year ending Jan. 31, July 31, 1928	1927	Total. Half-year ending Jan. 31, July 31, 1928	1927
Europe:—										
Great Britain	99	122	11	17	36	44	69	74	215	257
Germany	185	220	31	31	15	16	6	6	237	273
France	153	148	32	41	18	22	21	19	224	230
Russia	16	161	—	—	10	16	287	163	313	340
Italy	129	148	33	33	9	11	5	2	176	194
Czecho-Slovakia	61	64	11	9	4	4	1	1	77	78
Spain	32	29	5	6	5	5	2	2	44	42
Belgium	43	55	29	24	1	2	13	3	86	84
Switzerland	21	21	2	3	17	17	2	2	42	43
Poland	19	21	3	4	1	1	1	1	24	27
Austria	16	18	4	4	—	1	1	—	21	23
Holland	34	33	5	7	—	—	1	2	40	42
Sweden	21	25	—	—	—	—	1	1	22	26
Portugal	6	6	—	—	—	—	2	2	8	8
Finland	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Denmark	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
Norway	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Europe total	845	1,080	166	179	116	139	412	278	1,639	1,676
Asia:—										
India	23	117	531	684	1	2	11	23	566	826
Japan	260	387	233	568	23	24	81	22	597	1,001
China	48	68	25	77	—	1	185	92	256	238
Asia total	331	572	789	1,329	24	27	275	137	1,419	2,065
America:—										
U. S. A.	1,624	1,325	6	4	39	39	21	19	1,690	1,387
Canada	54	69	—	—	1	2	—	—	55	71
Mexico	—	—	—	—	1	—	39	62	40	62
Brazil	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	99	78	99
America total	1,678	1,394	6	4	41	41	138	180	1,863	1,819
Sundries	13	10	8	3	8	3	—	31	61	47
Grand total	2,867	3,056	969	1,515	183	210	863	626	4,882	5,407

CHINA.—The consumption figures relate to six months ended December 31, 1927, and the stocks are those on January 1, 1928.

RUSSIA.—The Government informs us that the mills have consumed large quantities of American instead of Russian cotton, and they have also corrected the figures for last July.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 4th April 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg F.) at 8 a.m. 29.860 inches (.017 below normal.)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.741 inches (.033 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m barometer in past 24 hours +.021.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.4 degrees (2.7 above normal.)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 79.8 degrees (5.8 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m 78 p.c.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 72 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. Calm.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m 0 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 138 miles.

Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 8.

Weather Remarks.—Thunded.

MOTOR TRADE ASSOCIATION OFFICIALS' APPEAL

ALLOWED BY APPEAL COURT

LONDON, April 3.

The Appeal Court has allowed the appeal of three officials of the Motor Trade Association mentioned in the message of 17th January. Lord Justice Scrutton said that the agreement, made for a reasonable protection of trade interests, had been pronounced legal, and it was, therefore, not illegal to threaten to put the person on the "Stop List" if it was legal to put him there.—Reuter's Special.

(The message dated January 17th last referred to above reads as under:—"An important decision in favour of plaintiffs was given in the King's Bench by a special Jury in a case in which a West End firm of motor traders sued three officials of the Motor Trade Association for damages for conspiracy and misrepresentation. It was alleged that the Association existed very largely to keep up prices of motor cars and if members or non-members sold a car below the 'protected price' they were liable to be placed on a 'stop list', the effect of which was that they could not be supplied with any goods because anyone not respecting the prohibition was himself liable to be stop-listed.

The Association was legally entitled to do this, but it was complained that they employed spies to discover if dealers could be tempted to break the rules. Defendants' agent in January, 1927, bought a car from the plaintiffs and paid the 225 sterling protected price, but owing to his representations they agreed to waive the delivery charge, threw in the number plate and allowed him tax for the year totalling twelve sterling. The plaintiffs were hauled up before the Stop List Committee and ordered to pay £200 to the Association funds. The plaintiffs paid a hundred and then contested the legality of the fine. The jury awarded plaintiffs £132, the full amount of the claim.")

NA DISTRICTS IN GRIP OF CHOLERA

PATNA. April 3.

The Director of Public Health reports that the Dsitricts of Santal Paganas, Purnea and Champaran are severely affected by cholera.—A. P.

Increase the readability of Your Advertisement by frequent change of copy

See that your advertisement copy (wording) is changed with each insertion—vary from good selling lines to goodwill messages.

Think of your own reaction to many advertisements in the papers, which appear time after time exactly the same. After the first appearance you do not trouble to read them; after the second or third, you scarcely glance at them; after about the fourth time, they simply irritate you.

If you entrust your advertising to us we will see that your advertisement is read every time it appears in our paper.

Bombay Chronicle

THE LATE VEERASALINGAM PANTULU

AN UNCOMPROMISING REFORMER

Under the auspices of the Bombay Andhra Assobiation a public meeting of the Andhras (Telugus) was held in the Telugu Hall, Kamatipura Bazar Road, at 7 p.m. on Monday when the birthday of the late Rao Bahadur Veerasalingam Pantulu, the Vidyasagar of the South was celebrated. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, was in the chair. The proceedings commenced with prayer, after which the President touched briefly on the work of the Andhra Association in Bombay and congratulated it for arranging to celebrate the birthday of one of the greatest of the reformers of India.

Dr. Ambedkar who followed said the social reform for which the late Mr. Pantulu stood was notably a necessary step but should precede all other movements, no matter how essential they might appear to be; and he deprecated the present day tendencies of public men who in spite of the standing personal influence of realists like the late Mr. Pantulu dissipate their energies often times in fruitless movements.

Mr. N. C. Narasimha Acharya who next spoke in Telugu dealt exhaustively with the late Mr. Panthulu's life-work as a journalist, satirist, literary man and a social reformer. He said what Goethe was to the German literature, Veerasalingam Pantulu was to the Telugu literature and his greatest service was to free Hinduism from the trammels of priest craft and cleanse the public and private life of many a corruption and abuse, and to infuse the ideal of simultaneous and systematic progress of a nation in all departments of its life, social, political, religious and moral.

Rev. Father Heras paid his tribute to the historic past of the Telugus which produced Veerasalingam Pantulu who enriched and ennobled the "Italian of the East" to hear which from the previous speaker was simply charming. After short speeches by Messrs. Kiloskar, Kristna Rao and Dr. Bhoosrooth, the President said that the late Mr. Pantulu was an uncompromising Reformer.

With a vote of thanks by Mr. S. K. Pupala, the meeting terminated.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.,

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

LATE RAI BAHADUR T. K. BUXY

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED EDUCATIONIST.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 1.

Rai Bahadur Tarit Kanti Buxy, M.A., F.C.S., (Lond). I.E.S., Profesor of Chemistry, Robertson College, Jubbulpore passed away at his residence at Jubbulpore on last Friday of sudden heart failure, at the age of 53 years.

Rai Bahadur Buxy was a distinguished alumnus and Foundation Scholar of the University of Calcutta. He entered the Educational Department of the Central Provinces on the 10th July, 1896 when he was only a beardless yout of 21 and was promoted to the Indian Educational Service in the year 1921. All along he was Professor of Chemistry at the Robertson College and for some time he officiated as the principal of the Victoria College of Science, Nagpur. He was intimately connected with the Nagpur University from its very inception and was a member of its various authorities and bodies. He was about to retire from Government service.

By the death of Rao Bahadur Buxy, the province has last a distinguished citizen and the Education Department an eminent professor, whose place will not be easily filled. He was much loved and respected by his students. He leaves behind him his widow, sons and daughters and large circle of friends and students to mourn his death. His eldest son is in England studying for the degree of Civil Engineering. He was related to the late Mr. Motilal Ghosh.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN TO PROPERTY.

Delivering a course of interesting lectures under the auspices of the Bhagini Mandal of Nagpur, Mr. V. V. Kelkar said that in his opinion the joint Hindu family system was a very good system and the idea of common ownership of property for all the members of the family was being followed by socialists. If the Hindu women had suffered because of the curtailment of their former property rights, the fault lay with the alien judges who were not able to grasp the spirit of the Hindu law givers and commentators of these laws. The Hindu law had empowered a member of a joint Hindu family to make gifts though not large of property and the women to hold separate property. So the women could have separate property of their own to secure the rights of franchise.

Barrister Deshmukh, the president, suggested the starting of "All India Hindu Women's Rights to Property League" in order to improve the condition of females.

Mrs. Shantabai Bhatwadekar, a member of the Bhagini Mandal said that it was incumbent on them to carry on a propaganda and to bring pressure on men in the Assembly to introduce necessary bills and support the Assembly members like Mr. Harbilas Sarda and Mr. M. R. Jayakar.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

HIGHER LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS—SCATTERED BUYING—PRICES ADVANCE 8 POINTS—LIGHT RAIN TEXAS—FORECAST FAVOURABLE—SPINNERS SELLING FUTURES—PRICES RELAPSE 23 POINTS—FUTURES 10 TO 16 POINTS LOWER.

New York, April 3.

The New York futures market opened 5 points higher on Liverpool higher quotations. A further rise of 3 points was record on scattered buying. At this level reports of light rain in Central and Southern area of Texas completely changed the sentiment and sellers came forward. The weather map showed favourable conditions with indications of rain in the Atlantic States. Spinners were induced to sell futures and the market closed at the lowest of the day at a decline of 10 to 16 points. Middling American spot prices declined 15 points to 19.80c.

NEW YORK JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, April 3.

Previous Close:—19.31.
10 a.m.:—19.36 plus .05 Opening.
10-24 a.m.:—19.39 plus .08 Highest.
11 a.m.:—19.34 plus .03.
12 noon:—19.26 —.05.
3 p.m.:—19.16 —.15 Close Lowest.
Range 23 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Renter:—"Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later on more favourable weather and spinners selling futures.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, April 3.
May	19.28—.16
July	19.16—.15
October	18.91—.11
December	18.76—.11
January	18.72—.13
Middling Spot	19.80—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, April 3.
May	19.05—.10
July	18.85—.11
Middling Spot	19.35—.11

NEW YORK.

New York, April 3.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

New York 11 a.m.—	
May	19.46
July	19.34
October	19.06
New York. Noon Call.—	
May	19.36
July	19.26
October	18.99
New Orleans 9.30 a.m.—	
May	19.16
July	18.98
October	18.67

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, April 4.	
F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 3-4-28	7409000	11898000
,, Yesterday do	23000	36000
Exports to date do	5736000	8997000
Stock at Ports 30-3-28	1792000	2384000
,, Interior Towns do	864000	983000
,, Liverpool 30-3-28	853000	1348000
Visible Supply 30-3-28	4585000	6307000
Quantity in Sight do	12471000	16865000

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, April 3. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	23,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 3.

Rodario Santa Fe, per 64 lb.—
Apl|May shipment sellers 50|6.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1|2 lb.—
Apl|May shipment sellers 50|.
Wheat, South Australian.—
Apl|May shipment buyers 52|6.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
April shipment sellers 52|9.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 3.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot 1|1 Sellers.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 3.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.05 plus .10
Scinde, Fine	8.25 plus .10
Scinde, Superfine	8.45 plus .10
Bengal, Good	7.85 plus .10
Bengal, Fully Good	8.05 plus .10
Bengal, Fine	8.25 plus .10
Oomra, Good	8.35 plus .10
Oomra, Fully Good	8.60 plus .10
Oomra, Fine	8.85 plus .10
Broach, Fully Good	9.45 plus .10
Broach, Fine	9.70 plus .10
Broach Superfine	9.95 plus .10

LIVERPOOL.

SHORT COVERING—BETTER MANCHESTER REPORTS—SALES 7,000 BALES—FUTURES 13 TO 16 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, April 3.

The Liverpool futures market at a rise of 12 points in sympathy with overnight from New York closing reports of better business in manufactured goods at Manchester influenced short covering and prices registered an advance of 18 points over the previous closing prices. The market ruled very steady at this level and later quietened on weak response from American Exchanges. The close was steady at a rise of 13 to 16 points. Spot sales amounted 7,000 bales and Middling American Spot prices improved 13 points to 10.96d. per lb.

East Indian Spot prices were raised by 10 points and sales of 500 bales were recorded.

Empire futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 15 to 16 points.

Egyptian prices established another rise of 10 to 17 points and Spot Sakel gained 30 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 3rd instant:—

(1) Scattered Showers Texas Gulf Coast, slightly warmer.

(3) Short covering, Manchester reports good to-day.

(3) English summer time commences from the 23rd instant, and New York summer time from the 30th instant. From the 23rd instant until the 27th instant Liverpool market closing at 4-30 p.m.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated the 3rd instant:—

Complaints of draught in Texas. Forecast of rain Atlantic States.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from two Liverpool friends dated the 3rd instant:—

(1) "Spinners are buying Spot cotton. The South is offering very little. Weather is unfavourable for planting."

(2) "Rains badly needed Texas Oklahoma."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

8-45 p.m.—"Old long liquidation reports of rain South Central Texas where needed."

One of the reasons for the weakness of local statistical position is attributed to the smaller purchases by Japan this year. Statistics show that Japan has only taken 8 lakhs American during last 8 months against her imports of 16 1|4 lakhs during 1926-27. Indian exports so far to Japan are about 5 3|4 lakhs against 9 1|2 lakhs last year.

We consider it advisable for local holders of ready cotton to sell out a portion of their holdings, replacing same with "Futures."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson's as under:—

"Whilst believing the bull side distinctly best, think may have some reaction from present prices, of which we would take advantage."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool April 3.

	Bales. Opening	Closing
April	.....	10.44 plus .13
May	10.42	10.40 plus .13
June	.....	10.35 plus .14
July	10.30	10.30 plus .14
August	.....	10.22 plus .14
September	.....	10.15 plus .16
October	10.04	10.07 plus .16
November	.....	10.01 plus .16
December	.....	10.01 plus .16
January	9.98	10.00 plus .16
February	.....	9.99 plus .16
March	9.95	9.99 plus .16
April	.....	9.98 plus .16
Middling Spot	....	10.96 plus .13

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, April 3.
Sales at Liverpool	 7,000
Sales on Speculation	 200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	 500

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, April 3.
April	..... 20.26 plus .11
May	..... 20.36 plus .11
June	..... 20.43 plus .11
July	..... 20.52 plus .14
August	..... 20.50 plus .12
September	..... 20.50 plus .12
October	..... 20.59 plus .17
Noevmber	..... 20.54 plus .17
December	..... 20.54 plus .17
January	..... 20.44 plus .10
February	..... 20.42 plus .10
March	..... 20.39 plus .10
April	..... 20.39 plus .10
Sakelaridis F.G.F. Spot	20.85 plus .35

BOMBAY.

OPENED QUIET—LOCAL OPERATORS BOUGHT—CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, April 4.

Following a decline of 15 points in New York futures the local market opened easy at Rs. 362|8 for Broach A.-M. delivery and improved to Rs. 363|12 on buying by a local operator. Prices ruled quiet at this level and Swri Market being closed on account of "Chaitri Purnima" prices were quoted at 3 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G. Broach A.-M. 363|8.
F. G. M. G. Broach J.-A. 369|4.
Fine M. G. Oomra May 337|4.
F. G. M. G. Bengal May 312|4.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, April 4.
April	220.70+0.90
July	226.30+1.50
October	230.00+1.30

TENDERS.

	Bombay, April 4. To-day	Total
F G. M.G Broach A/M.	200	200

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 4.

In full-pressed bales.

	Since 1st September. Yestedday.	This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,398	274,441	305,498
Central India	1,738	260,244	259,513
Barsi & Nagar	1,222	258,208	181,485
Hyderabad-Gaorani	239	100,372	63,257
Berar	3,840	571,530	524,997
Central Provinces	1,791	232,645	213,746
Total Oomras	10,226	1,717,440	1,548,491
Dholera	160	98,637	112,612
N.-W. Provinces	137	62,707	53,604
Rajputana	461	37,841	39,386
Sind-Punjab	92	130,167	106,623
Broach	3,738	73,381	72,912
Coompta & Dharwar	1,462	22,530	48,963
Westerns-Northerns	240	6,661	21,171
Coccanada			399
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		9,842	5,963
Persian	169	4,281	3,375
American		20,479	127,646
Egyptian and African	200	22,939	32,319
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		66	51
Total	16,887	2,215,971	2,173,605

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales.

	1st Sept. to 29th March Yesterday.	This year	Last year
Europe	2,904	424,044	215,480
Japan & China	9,300	619,528	1,057,770
Coast Ports	169	17,244	9,567
Up-country by Rail		62,503	69,626
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China, & Japan		33,791	35,532
Total	12,373	1,157,110	1,387,975

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 3.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£21-5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£134-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£54-1/2
Eastern Bank	£7-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£88-7/8
Conversion Loan	£77-1/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£102-3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£56
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£60-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£70-3/4
Consols	£55-3/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c	£93-1/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 3

Demand Bills	487.87

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 3.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May £9/3/9
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May £17/7/6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May £18/7/6

LINSEED.

London, April 3.

Linseed, Calcutta ton.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May £17/12/6
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Shipment hull paid April £15/11/3
Linseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May £18/3/9

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 3.

Linseed Oil., naked London, cwt.—
Delivedy paid and sellers May/Aug. 29/4-1/2
Linseed Oil., naked London, cwt.—
Delivery paid & buyers Sept/Dec. 30/6

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 3.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot	15-1/4

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

Gold Ready	21 6 9
Chaitra	21 6 3
Vaishakha	21 7 3
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars Touch 96, 97, 98, 99	21 6 3
National City	21 9 0

SILVER.

Silver Ready	59 13 0
London Ready	26 1/4
Forward	26 3/16
London Shanghai.	
Opening	2 6 15
Closing	2 6 15
New York Cent	57 9 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo	Closing
Chaitra	59/12	59/13	59/11	59/13
Vaishakha	59/10	59/11	59/9	59/11

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 4

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|5 15|16 D D 1|5 31|32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 31|32 to 15th April
Banks Selling D D 1|6.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 15|16 to 15th May.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 Monsoon.
Bank Buying T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6-1|4 April
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 7/32 May.
NEW YORK—
Banks Selling T T 274.
Banks Buying T T 272-1|2.
Banks Buying D D 271-1|2.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 267-1|2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 934.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 131.
Banks buying 60 Days 128.
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 136-3|4
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 173 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-1|2.
JAVA
Banks Selling D D 90-3|4.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.88 1/4 3rd inst.
Shanghai/London 2/6 15/16 4th inst.
London/Japan 1/11 9/16 3rd inst.
London/Paris 124.00 3rd inst.
London/Belgium 34.97 3rd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.34 3rd inst.
London/Italy 92.40 3rd inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Quiet.
Gold £1/4/11 3rd inst £1/4/11 2nd inst.
Silver London Ready 26-1/4 3dd inst. 26 5/16 2nd inst.
Silver London Forward 26-18 3rd. inst. 26 3/16 2nd inst.
Siver New York Ready 57 7/16 3rd inst. 57-3/8 2nd inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 4 1/32 per cent. 3rd inst. 4 per cent 2nd inst.
Londo nDiscounts 6 mos 4-1/8 per cent 3rd inst. 4 1/16 per cent. 2nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-3|4 per cent.
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 4-1/2 per cent.
12 months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone.—Easy.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 3.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard. No. 25,
C. and F. Calcutta.—
July|Sept per cwt. 14|3.
Oct|Dec per cwt. 14|4-1|2.
C. and F. Bombay.—
July|Sept per cwt. 14|4.
C. and F. Karachi.—
July|Sept per cwt. 14|4-3|4.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 4.

The Market has duled steady to-day and the prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing quotations. To-morrow being Chaitri Poonem, the market willl remain entirely closed (Both Kanta and Soda.)

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/5 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10/2 per cwt FBH.
S. S Begum Rs. 9/15 per cwt FBH.
S. S. India Rs. 9/15 per cwt FBH.
Shipment March Rs. 9/14-1/2 per cwt FBH.
,, April Rs. 10/5 per cwt FBH.
,, June Rs. 9/10-1/2 per cwt FBH.
,, July/Sept Rs. 9/9 per cwt FBH.
,, Octo/Dec. Rs. 9/11 per cwt FBH
Jamnagar C I F.—March Rs. 10/1-1/2 per cwt FBH.
April Rs. 10/7 per cwt FBH.
June Rs. 9/12-1/2 per cwt FBH
July/Sept. Rs. 9/11 per cwt FBH.
Octo-Dec Rs. 9/13 per cwt FBH.
Tone:—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, April 4. Cwts.
Wheat	6,476
Linseed	22,329
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,188
Gingellyseeds	2,375
Poppyseed	175
Groundnuts	8,816
Castorseed	5,080
Rice	5,997
Myrabollams	3,411
Cottonseed	16,191
Mowraseed	652
Gram	1,301
Jowar	8,383
Barley	134
Bajree	804
Coal	1,398 tons

STOCKS AND SHARES.

IMPROVEMENT IN MILL SHARES

TATA IRON ORDINARY FIRM

Bombay, April 4.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton Mill shares opened quiet and after declining slightly prices improved on good buying. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 925/ but declined to Rs 923/12. At this level good support hardened prices to Rs. 930/ Fazal opened at Rs. 853/12 and after declining to Rs. 850/ firmed up to Rs. 860/ Pearl shares opened at Rs. 562/8 and after declining Re. 1/4 quickly flared up to Rs. 570/ But relapsed Rs 2/8 and closed at Rs. 567/8. Century was rather quiet opened at Rs. 411/4 and declined to Rs. 407/8. In sympathy with other shares improved to Rs. 412/8 and closed at Rs. 411/4. The undertone of the market was good and despite various bearish tactics, an impressive buying was in evidence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section Tata Iron Defd shares opened at Rs. 320/ but declined to Rs 315/10 but rallied and closed at Rs. 318/12. There was good demand for Tata Iron Ordinary shares when they were quoted at Rs 87/12 after opening at Rs. 88/8. Reports of strike of metal workers numbering twenty thousand in Saxony (Germany) influenced broad demand and closed firm at Rs. 896 Cement shares ruled steady There was very small turnover in Alcock shares and owing to absence of sellers prices firm.

The Stock Exchange will open on Tuesday the 10th inst. after Easter Holidays.

COTTON

	Bombay, April 4. Closing rates.
Paid up	
100 Ahmed. Advance	391/4
100 Alliance	30
50 Apollo	6
500 Bombay Cotton	312|8
200 Bombay Dyeing	950
250 Bradbury	250
100 Century	411/4xd.
100 Colaba Land	130
500 Central India Pt.	512/8
100 Coorla	170
100 Crescent	170
250 Curim.	250
500 David	260
250 Dawn	615
200 Edward Sassoon	102/8
10 E. D. Sassoon	0|14|6
100 Elphinstone	16
150 Fazulbhoy	860
50 Finlay	135
1000 F. Petit	400
100 Globe	30
100 Gokak	121/4 xd.
100 Indian Bleaching	311/4
100 Indore Malwa	362/8
100 Jamshed Mfg.	47/8
300 Kastoorchand	23
100 Khatau	95
100 Kohinoor	247/8
1000 Laxmi Cotton	6800
100 Madhavrao Sed.	7
1000 Morarjee	1850
500 Mathuradas	50
1000 Maneckji Petit	1600
100 Meyer Sassoon	81/4
1000 Morarji	1875
200 New Great	275
10 New City	110
100 Pabaney	272/8
100 Pearl	567/8
100 Phoenix	417/8
250 Simplex	175
100 Sholapur	7700
50 Swan	135
100 Swadesh	510
500 Tata Mill	75
500 Vishnu Cotton	3000
BANKS.	
247 Imperial	1475
127 Imperial	367/8
50 India	90
20 Baroda	91
25 Central	25
25 Eastern	94
£12 1/3 National Bank	£50
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ad Prantej	905
Amritsar Patti	138
1/Cen. Prov. Rly.	101
100 Dhond Baramati	109
100 Guzerat Rly.	90/12
100 Hoshiarpur	100
100 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandra Bhon.	78/3
100 Sara Sirajgunj	93
100 Sialkote	103
100 Upper Sindh	88/3
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapty Valley	700xd
MISCELLANEOUS	
1000 Ahmedabad Electric	118
100 Andhra Valley	770
109 Alcock	417/8
125 B. Burma	841/4
10 B. Burma No. 1	295
70 Bc. India Insurance	8/12
8sh. Bt Burma Pet.	4/11
100 B. Tramway	153/2
50 B. Tramway	68
200 Bombay Steam	275
50 Bombay Telephone	48
10 Bundi Cement	23/2
200 Indian Cement	308/12
Central India Mining	18/4
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1/8
do 2 Do. Defd	1
100 Katni Deferred	875
100 Katni Ordinary	238/12
50 Oriental Life Ass.	2200
10 Punjab P. Cement	15/4
10 Punjab P. Cement Pef	14/12
10 Shivrajpur	39/4
75 Tata Iron Ord.	80
20 Tata Iron Defd.	318/12
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	97
100 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	136
1089 Tata Hydro	1151/4
100 Tata Oil	34
100 Tata Power Ord.	585
100 Tata Power Pref.	920
215 Scindia Steam	16/12
PREFERENCE SHARES	
10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	14/15
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	136
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref.	96/8
1090 7 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1050
1000 1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	1115
500 1 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	638
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
580 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	485
500 5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	110

LONDON METALS.

	London, April 3
Copper, English Best Selected	£65-1/8
Copper, Brezziers	£74-3/4
Yellow Metal	£64-3/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-5/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13 1/8
Tin, English Ingots	£240-1/4

LONDON SILVER.

	London, April 3.
Silver—Market quiet.	
Spot	26-1/4
Forward	26-1/8

LONDON GOLD.

	London, April 3.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 3

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-1/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	4-1/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, April 3
T T Berlin on London	20.40-5/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.11-3/4
T T Brussels on London	34.97
T T Milan on London	92.42
T TMilan on London	92.42
T T Berne on London	25.34
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.71

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

BOMBAY, April 4.

Following is the Weekly Bullion Market review issued by Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee:

Our Silver market registers a net advance of 3 annas since we wrote our last Review. In the middle of the week the prices improved somewhat on short-covering and general buying encouraged by better Shanghai Exchange but later eased on tired bulls unloading and selling by Bazar operators. At the close however the market displayed slight recovery in the prices. The average off take is fairly good but the ready stock being supplemented by new arrivals remains large with the result that the hopes of the bulls are met with disappointment. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 60-1 on the 30th ultimo and the lowest Rs. 59-11 on the 3rd instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-6 T. T. Shanghai on London is 0-1|16 higher than the last week, the highest price was 2-7 1|16 on the 30th ultimo and the lowest 2-6 7|8 on the 3rd instant.

The London price is 0 1|8 lower. The market was quiet and steady with India being a moderate buyer while China both bought and sold. The New York price is 57 cents i.e. 0 1|4 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 57 1|4 cents on the 29th ultimo and the lowest 57 cents on the 2nd instant.

This week the prices for Gold declined owing the heavy arrivals, yesterday's closing rates being Rs. 21-7-0 for ready, Rs. 21-6-6 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-0 for the second settlement. London price having declined to £4-4-10 1|2 on the 29th ultimo closes at £4-4-11 1|4.

The fluctuations in Silver have again become narrow and it appears that for the present the policy of acting both ways., buying in easy markets and selling on bulges would be the best to follow.

Rangoon, April 3rd.—The nomination papers filed by U Kaw Zan, Mr. J. K. Munshi, M.L.C., and Mr. J. R. Vakharia to contest the seat in the Legislative Assembly which has fallen vacant owing to U Khin Maung accepting an appointment under the Local Government as Editor of the Village Headman's Gazette, were found in order to-day. The election takes place on the 14th May.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 6.

Good Friday: Banks closed.

Humanitarian League prize distribution, Bombay Bullion Exchange Hall, 4 p.m.

S.S. "Rawalpindi" with English Mails of March 22 due at 6 a.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday, the 5th April 1928, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Celebes Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 5th inst.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S.S. "Kathiawar" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 8th inst.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday, the 4th April, 1928, tenders to the amount of £920,000 at 1s. 6d. were received and accepted. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 11th April, 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Small-pox attacks 8, deaths 5; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, death 1; Influenza attack nil, death 1.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 89. Total mortality this day last year was 64.

ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL.

The students of St. Mary's High School, Mazagaon, will perform a tragedy entitled "Prince and Hero" with the following Acts:—1. The Conspirators. 2. The Battle. 3. In Exile. 4. The Plot detected. 5. The Hero dies. The "Bombay Chamber Orchestra," conducted by Mr. Edward Behr, will be in attendance. Admission fees are as under: Rs. 2; Re. 1; Ans. 8, on Monday, the 9th April at 8-30 p.m.

KHANDESH DIVISIONAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The second session of the Divisional Co-operative Conference (Khandesh Division, comprising the East and West Khandesh and Nasik Districts), meets at Malegaon (Dt. Nasik) on the 7th and 8th instant under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehalvi. The Hon. Mr. G. B Pradhan, Minister of Excise and Forest, will open the proceedings.

JAIN SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Arrangements have been made by a Sub-Committee appointed by the Jain Sanitary Association, Bombay, to exhibit an interesting cinema film called "Curse of Ignorance" to the members of the Jain community at Ahmedabad during Easter Holidays.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer S.S. "Ellora" is expected to arrive here from Mombasa, on Monday morning the 9th instant and will be berthed at 18 Alexandra Dockwall on arrival to land all passengers.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Awa Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports on Call on the 2nd April and is expected to arrive here on or about the 30th April.

S.S. "Tokushima Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on 3rd instant and is due to arrive here on Saturday noon, the 7th idem.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of 29th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 5-30 a.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 9-30 a.m. the same day

MAHARASHTRA SHARIRIK SHIK- ...KHAD.

... Culture ... year ...

G. WARD DISTRICT C. C.

PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL WEEK

The following programme for the National Week (6th to 13th inst.) is laid down:

Spinning:—Twelve hours continuous spinning demonstration open to all men and women from 7-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. on Sunday (8-4-28).

Spinning Competition:—For adults, open to all from 2 to 3 p.m. on Sunday (8-4-28). Three prizes in kind to the first three spinners according to quality and quantity of yarn. Spinners to bring their own charkhas and cotton.

For children and adults up to the age of 16 from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m. on Sunday (8th inst.) Two prizes in kind to the 1st two spinners according to quality and quantity of yarn. Spinners to bring their own charkha and cotton.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Public meetings will be held at Dadar, Matunga, Worli, Harharwalla Building, etc. Time, day and the speakers will be announced later on.

Throughout the week, volunteers will hawk khadi in the various parts of the Ward, and the Khadi Bhandar on Lady Jamshedji Road (opp. Tilak Bridge) will be kept open from 7-30 a.m. to 9 p.m. (S.T.)

Throughout the National Week and thereafter, Congress members will be enrolled until the end of the current Congress year. It may be noted that the Committee have decided to present gold medals for every 1,000 and more members enrolled by any single person and silver medals for every 500 and more members enrolled by any single individual.

RETIRING MANAGER OF PORT TRUST RAILWAY

STAFF PRESENTS FARE WELL ADDRESS

A large number of the Bombay Port Trust employees both Indians and Europeans met with their families on the Wadala grounds on Wednesday evening to bid farewell to Mr. J. R. Reynolds, Manager of the Railway department on the eve of his retirement from the Port Trust service. An address was presented to Mr. Reynolds in which reference was made to his long and distinguished service in the B. B. and C. I. Railway from 1894 to 1913 and from 1913 onward in the Port Trust. The Port Trust railway, it stated, would remain as a monument of his labour of the last 15 years which was second to none in efficiency and which was a splendid factor in the furtherance of commercial interests. The address was read by Mr. A. Saunders and presented to Mr. Reynolds in a silver casket.

MR. REYNOLDS' REPLY.

Mr. Reynolds in reply thanked the staff for the kind expressions, and gave a brief history of the Port Trust railway from its very inception in 1911 when the vrst plan was prepared. Many historical landmarks of the city, he said, had been wiped out, in the building of the railway lines, such as the old Roman catholic church, the Wadala salt pans and the oil fuel depots. He was gratified that the railway staff under him had reached a total of 900 from a very small beginning in 1915 and expressed his regret at parting with men who had loyally served the Port Trust and assisted him to bring the railway department to the present stage of efficiency. He advised them all to carry on the work loyally and see that the Port Trust railway yielded to none in efficiency and devotion to duty.

The gathering dispersed after partaking of light refreshment.

PUNJAB PROVINCIAL POLITICAL CONFERENCE

In connection with the forth-coming Punjab Provincial Conference, and National Week, to be held at Amritsar it has been decided that on the 6th instant the national flag shall be hoisted at Jallianwala Bagh at 6 p.m. The hoisting ceremony will be presided over by Lala Duni Chand Lahore, when all Local Congress workers and volunteers clad in white khaddar will salute the national colour and sing in chorus. Bandematram songs. After the ceremony a mass meeting will be held to perpetuate the memory of the victim of the Jallianwala Bag butchery.

ANJUMAN-I-RAZAVIA.

To form the above Association in Bom..., a meeting will be held in the Office ... Moulana Muslim Vellorri, Taj Build... Nagdevi Street on Sunday (8th inst.) ... Isha prayer. Razavi Sunni Mus... invited to attend.

...EST COTTON ...OTATIONS

...otton Telegraphic Informa... ...75, Hornby Road, Fort.

JULY.

...EW YORK.

	April 4.
...ing Rate	19.16
...ing Rate	19.27
.....	plus .11
...g Rate	19.19
.....	plus .03
...ation	362-0-0

...VERPOOL.

	April 4.
...ng Rate	10.30
...ing Rate	10.25
.....	—.05
...ng Rate	10.27
.....	—.03

BOMBAY'S POPULAR GOVERNOR

TERM TO BE EXTENDED BY ONE YEAR

SIR CHUNILAL TO CONTINUE

"The Chronicle" understands from a reliable source that the term of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, will be extended by one year. Sir Leslie Wilson has proved himself to be the most popular Governor that Bombay has had for many years and the extension of his term will be welcomed throughout the Presidency. "The Chronicle" also understands that the term of the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta, the Finance Member of the Government of Bombay, will also be extended by one year to enable him to pilot the Small Holdings Bill through the Council and help the Government in preparing material for the Simon Commission. It is also definitely understood that the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah will succeed the Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir when the latter retires on the expiry of his term of office.

Sir Leslie Wilson, Bombay's popular Governor, whose term, it is understood, will be extended by one year.

Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah who, it is reported, will succeed Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir on latter's retirement.

LATE SIR CURRIMBHOY.

BOMBAY PORT TRUSTEES SORROW

The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, before proceeding with the regular business at their meeting held on the 3rd instant, passed a Resolution of condolence with the family of the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebraim, Bart., on their sad bereavement. In moving the resolution, which was supported by Sir Leslie Judson and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the Chairman said that Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim had been a Trustee of the Port of Bombay for no less than 15 years, from 1908 to 1923, during the last 7 years of which he was the senior member of the Board. Throughout his term of office his courtesy, sympathy and straight dealing had endeared him not only to his colleagues on the Board, but to all the staff of the Port

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart, who has made a munificent donation of Rs. 15 lakhs fer the establishment of a public school for the Parsis.

Trust with whom he came into contact, and in whose social welfare he had always taken a great and practical interest. On his retirement from the Board 5 years ago the Trustees had placed on record their great appreciation of his services and they had also named one of the Ballard Estate roads after him as a mark of their esteem. By his untimely death Bombay had lost one of her most respected and public-spirited citizens and the Port of Bombay an old and valued friend and adviser. The following Resolution was then passed in solemn silence, the members of the Board standing:—

"The Trustees desire to record their deep regret at the untimely dath of their former colleague, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim. Bart, a distinguished member of the Board for a period of 15 years, and to express their heartfelt sympathy with the members of his family in their great and sudden bereavement."

Acharya Gidwani has been elected president of the ensuing Sindh Students' Conference to be held at Larkana next month. —A. P.

HARBOUR BRANCH SERVICE.

A SHORT LIVED DISORGANISATION

The public travelling by the Harbour Branch line of the G. I. P. Railway were very much inconvenienced owing to the breaking of a overhead electric wire near Sewree Station on Tuesday morning. The local service was disorganised till afternoon when only a partial single-line service was resumed. Clerks working in the Fort and residing in localities near the Harbour Branch stations had to make the best of the situation by walking a mile or two to catch the main line service or go by hack victorias to the nearest station of the main line. The traffic was resumed in the evening.

KASTURCHAND MILL WEAVERS DEMAND

On the 3rd the blanket weavers of the Kasturchand Mill numbering about 110 struck work and their co-workers in the Weaving Department also joined them by way of sympathetic action. The cause of the strike is the reduction of rates on the blanket sorts. On Wednesday the workers went to Mr. A. N. Alvi, President, Girni Kamgar Maha Mandal, to requisition the help of the Union. Accordingly Messrs. Alve and Joglekar held a meeting of the strikers in the open ground near the Dadar Station. Under the guidance of the Union the strikers formulated several demands one of which stated there should be no reduction in the rate for the blanket sort and the notice in that connection be withdrawn, and that there should be no reduction of rate of wages in the cloth weaving, and that men must be allowed the freedom of joining a Union. A deputation consisting of Messrs. Joglekar and Avle and 8 other of the workers was authorised to wait upon the management to get these demands. The deputation waited on the Manager at the Mill in the morning and saw the Agents in the afternoon. In the course of negotiation the management granted all the demands of the workers except the withdrawal of the wage cut notice. This however being the main point of contention the deputation has decided to place their report before the strikers for which they meet in the early morning on Thursday at the open grounds near the Station.

SIMPLEX MILLS STRIKE ENDS.

The strike of the weavers of the Simplex Mills which commenced on March 26, ended in compromise and the weavers resumed work on April 4. Immediately after the declaration of the strike the Bombay Textile Labour Union which has a solid membership in the Simplex Mills, put itself in touch with the workers and the Management and brought about a joint Conference in which the Workers' representatives narrated their grievances before the Agents. As a result of these negotiations, the Management agreed to redress the legitimate grievances of the workers provided they resumed work on April 3. As regards the rates they have increased them on six varieties but expressed their inability to make any changes in rates which had been in force for the past few years. The management further promised to mention the rates for all sorts on Weavers' tickets to avoid misunderstanding. The workers in their meeting held on the night of April 3 agreed to accept this compromise and decided to resume work the next day.

HGH COURT

WITNESS TURNED INTO DEFENDANT

DECREE SET ASIDE IN APPEAL

An extraordinary decree passed against a witness in a case without giving him any opportunity for defence was set aside by the Bombay High Court in appeal.

In December 1923, one Abdulla Haji Abdul Rahman of Surat sold his house to defendant No. 1 for Rs. 5,000. A few days later, Rs. 100 were paid to the former on the latter's behalf by the plaintiff Dhanji Kesarji.

The plaintiff thereafter sued defendant No. 1 alone to recover the amount. During the hearing before the First Class Sub-Judge of Surat, Abdulla Haji, the seller, went into the witness box and deposed that he had received the full price. Thereupon the judge at once made him the second defendant, and without giving him any opportunity for defence, passed a decree against him, directing him to pay the costs of both the plaintiffs and the first defendant.

Against this Abdulla Haji made the present application to the High Court.

Mr. M. B. Dave, Advocate, with Mr. N. N. Majmudar appeared for the applicant, and Mr. B. D. Mehta for the respondents, (plaintiff and the first defendant).

Their Lordships, in their judgment observed that the applicant was made a party to the case more than three years after he had received the money. The claim against him, therefore, was obviously time-barred, under Section 22 of the Limitation Act, even if he was in any way liable.

Their Lordships therefore reversed the lower court's decree and dismissed the plaintiff's suit as against the applicant with costs throughout.

UNLICENSED CRYSTAL SETS

JUDGMENT IN TEST CASE

Complaints regarding the alarming increase of piracy among a section of the people with regard to possession of crystal sets without the necessary license appeared to be the cause behind a test case, on Wednesday afternoon, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, when one S. J. Gundevia was charged with the above offence.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Kirk Smith and the defence by Mr. Dastur, pleader.

Somil Kumar Bannerji, an Investigating Inspector of Wireless Telegraph, in his evidence stated that he visited the accused's premises at Ballard Estate and found him in possession of a crystal set. The accused failed to produce a license when asked for one, but explained that he had signed the necessary form for the license and entrusted it to the "Bohra" gentleman from whom he had taken the set.

Witness added that the license was actually obtained on the 10th March last. Witness further stated that on the 2nd February he secured an official notice which was sent to the accused. He waited till the 27th instant for the reply which failed to come and so he filed the complaint.

Cross-examined, the witness admitted that the accused had written to the Post Master General for the necessary forms for the license.

Ibrahim Currimbhoy, a Bohra gentleman in his evidence admitted that he had sold the set to the accused and also had promised to secure a license for him. Business called him away from Bombay and after some time when he came back, he met the accused's clerk who enquired about the license.

The accused was unable to produce the form signed by him for the license when asked by the Court.

The contention of the defence was that they had all along the intention of securing a license but were unfortunately not able to do so due to the Bohra gentleman's failure. In spite of this they made another effort with the Postmaster General and obtained a license on the 10th March.

The Magistrate however held the accused guilty, believing that the accused had failed to get a license in spite of the fact that there were circumstances to extenuate the omission. He fined the accused Rs. 30.

ALLEGED DUPING A SERGEANT

ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL

The story of how a Police Sergeant was alleged to have been duped by a money changer into parting with a sum of Rs. 875 by promising to get it changed into English coin, was told in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate this afternoon when Sergeant Knott filed a complaint against one Anant Atmaram, the money changer in question.

According to the complaint on the 21st March the Sergeant was approached by a man unknown to him who undertook to get the above sum exchanged into English coin. The Sergeant took him at his word and gave him the money. The man failed to turn up and the Sergeant informed the police describing the man. The accused was arrested on the above description and himself turned out to be the money changer.

He was placed before the Magistrate on Wednesday afternoon and released on bail in a sum of Rs. 1,200. Rs. 600 were to be deposited in cash.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION

The Presidency Magistrate, the Third Court passed orders in the case in which Harry I. Tressman, a German stood charged with criminal misappropriation and Preach of trust in respect of £325, 600 German Government war boards and five cases of sacharine belonging o ta Parsi businessman.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused without prejudice to the rights of either and directed the parties to proceeding in a civil court of law for accounts. The accused was to give twenty bonds (bonds in which the original German war bonds were connected) to the complainant.

MAHARAO OF CUTCH

NOT GOING TO EUROPE

REFORM TO BE INTRODUCED

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MANDVI (Cutch), April 4.

I understand on very reliable authority that His Highness the Maharao has cancelled his intended trip to Europe. The reason for this step is understood to be His Highness' preoccupation with the affairs of the State and his intention of inaugurating extensive reforms in administration.

JUSTICE SIR LOUIS CRUMP

BAR'S TRIBUTES ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM BENCH

On his retirement from the High Court Bench, Justice Sir Louis Crump was the recipient of handsome tributes from the Bar on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, on behalf of the Bar, expressed their regret at losing His Lordship's valuable services. Their feelings of esteem and respect for him were prompted by the ability, patience and affability he had throughout displayed in a large measure during his career on the Bench. They wished him a long life in his retirement, and assured him that they would long cherish his memory.

Justice Sir Louis Crump, in thanking them, observed that during the nine years he was on the Bench, perfect harmony and amnity had prevailed between him and the Bar, and he had received very valuable help from them. He regretted to have to leave the scene of his labours. "But the time must come to all of us," he said, "when we have to lay down our arms and retire from actual business." His was not a voluntary retirement, but due to his having reached the age of 60, after which judges are said to be incapable of exercising their functions ably and efficiently.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. BOMAN BEHRAM ELECTED PRESIDENT

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday unanimously elected Mr J. B. Boman-Behram as Chairman for the ensuing year. Mr. S. K. Bole and Mr. S. K. Barodawalla, the two Government nominees also occupied their seats in place of Khan Saheb Kurtay and Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Mr. Boman-Behram thanked the Committee for electing him unanimously to the chair and urged the members to keep the Municipal expenditure as low as possible to avoid further taxation in view of the liabilities on medical relief and primary education mounting up.

...ING AND COLLECTING FEES.

The Committee then ... the tender of Mr. Gulam Mohmed Shah Mohmed for Rs. 1,61,000 for the collection of fees at Bandra Municipality. It would be recalled that only a few days ago Mr. Gulam Mohmed had challenged the Municipal auctioneers in regard to the auction of collecting fees for Rs. 145,000 stating that the words "once" "twice" and "thrice" were not uttered before closing the auction. The Standing Committee then called for tenders with the above result.

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT

A MAN SERIOUSLY INJURED

A serious accident occurred on Wednesday afternoon near the Flora Fountain in front of the Central Telegraph Office which resulted in serious injuries to a man.

A merchant was driving his Ford car which while turning towards the Telegraph Office swerved and struck with great force against the lamp-post uprooting it altogether. The inmate of the car was thrown out straight through the front glass owing to the severe impact and sustained very serious wounds. The glass crashed against his face on the right side and causing it to bleed profusely. The man was soon removed to the hospital where he is said to be lying in a very precarious condition. The owner of the car who was driving it escaped unhurt, but the car was badly damaged.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Horn y Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone - - - No. 22,560

For Real Cure Of
LEPROSY
and
LEUCODERMA
Read Booklet on the subject
Freely Distributed by
GREAT BENGAL PHARMACY
MIHIJAM E. I. R. INDIA.

AWARDED GOLD MEDALS IN 1912.
MOHANLAL & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795,
Ghia Mansion, Saik Memon St.
BOMBAY.

USE
MAWS
FLOORING TILE
Always available from
RAVA & CO.,
13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1928.

THE INSURANCE CONFERENCE.

In welcoming the first session of the Conference of Indian Insurance Companies Mr. Lalji Naranji said that it was in the fitness of things that such a Conference should first be held in the city of Bombay which had given birth to a number of organizations conducive to national development. Bombay has had the privilege of pioneering many a movement of national utility but few of them have been fraught with such immense potentiality for the good of the country as that inaugurated by the Conference over which Mr. N. B. Saklatwala presided. The addresses delivered by Mr. Lalji Naranji and Mr. Saklatwala, both men who have played an important part in initiating and developing Insurance business in India, deserve to be read and pondered over by every Indian patriot who is genuinely interested in the prosperity of his country. They bring into relief the incalculable drain on the resources of the country as a result of the working of foreign insurance companies and the reaction of that drain on its industrial and economic development. Being bussinessmen who are keenly alive to the needs of the country they indulge in no rhetoric but their cold narration of facts and figures constitutes an appeal both to the patriotism and business instincts of their countrymen which the latter can ignore only at the peril of their country's perpetual economic subjection which is not less ruinous and degrading, than their political slavery.

The address of Mr. Lalji Naranji is a model of what a welcome address should be. Without going into elaborate details, he gives a concise but illuminating history of the progress that insurance is slowly but steadily making in the country. The figures given by Mr. Lalji in respect of life insurance business are very telling and we have no doubt the uninsured educated public of India will do well to ponder over them and take steps to move with the times by taking advantage of the benefits Indian life insurance companies are able to offer to them to-day. Every Indian must consider it as nothing short of a scandal that the "per capita" life value in this country is only Rs. 2 as against hundreds and thousands of rupees in other countries. The poverty of India is, indeed, a great obstacle. Nevertheless, it is true that even the people, who are able to make a small saving, are, as a whole, still apathetic even in such an important matter as that of making a suitable provision for their near and dear ones. Life insurance has done and is doing one of the most remarkable services. The contribution it has made towards relieving the misery resulting from the death of the lower and upper middle classes in all parts of the civilised world cannot be exaggerated. If accurate statistics are taken, it will be found that there are not even five insurance policies with all the life insurance companies in India. Considering the population of the country the figure tells a sad and mournful tale. Indian life insurance companies have attained a very high position to-day and are able to render efficient service to their policy-holders. They have shown their usefulness to the people at large and incidentally to the country generally. We hope increasing number of Indians will consider it their duty not only to insure themselves against the cruelties of fate, but will see that they do so with indian insurance companies. If there is one line throughout the world which people exclusively patronise in their own country, it is that of the insurance companies, and we have no doubt that India will not be an exception.

Mr. Saklatwala's brief address as President of the Conference is characteristic of the man who believes more in deeds than in words. One sentence in it that will strike every one more than anything else is that wherein he points out, with justifiable pride, that "if a firm like the Tatas, who can be given some credit for business acumen, can see their way consistent with their responsibility to confine all their business, extending to crores, with an Indian Company, surely others can do the same." The lead given by the Tatas is characteristic of the genuine and unvarnished patriotism of that House, and if only Indian industrialists, millowners, merchants and the general Indian insuring public follow their example in seeing that their insurances are placed with Indian insurance companies, the day will not be far when India will make room for dozens more of indigenous fire companies in place of the paltry eight that she has to-day. It does not require much imagination to realise that Indian insurance companies must and should get the main support from Indians. What such support has done is fully demonstrated in the very high position attained by some of our leading life insurance companies. The 'Oriental,' the 'Empire of India,' the 'National,' the 'Bharat,' and the 'Hindustan,' to name only a few of our stalwart life offices, can to-day hold their own against any of the most powerful and old established offices in any part of the world. In fire, marine and accident, the progress is slow. But this is to no small extent due to the lack among our capitalists and industrialists of the right vision and right perspective for which Mr. Saklatwala pleads. The few Indian companies which have already been started have, as he said, demonstrated their utility and right to existence and can stand the most severe scrutiny. All they need is patronage by Indian capitalists and industrialists and Mr. Saklatwala spoke the bare truth when he said that on economic as well as patriotic ground it was the bounden duty of the latter to place all their business with Indian companies which are already existing and thus to give a stimulus to the promotion of new companies. Now that the activities of the Indian Insurance Companies' Association have resulted in bringing together all the Indian insurance companies throughout India in a Conference in Bombay and a real awakening has been created in the minds of the general public, we hope and trust the latter, in whose hands alone lies the destiny of all national institutions, will not fail in their duty and will stand by these companies through thick and thin and, by enabling them to grow into solid and national powerful concerns, stimulate the financial and industrial progress of the country.

THE CORPORATION PRESIDENTSHIP

The Bombay Municipal Corporation will to-day elect its President for the current year. The present practice of electing a new president every year hardly conduces either to the efficiency or prestige of the Corporation. For one year is too short a period for even a Vithalbhai Patel to show his best work as President. The Corporation will gain considerably if successful Presidents like Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, for instance, are re-elected successively for two or three years. On the other hand, the election of a new President every year has only too often resulted in the installation on the mayoral gadi of men, who, however estimable in other respects, proved themselves to be not fully worthy of the honour. The candidates for presidentship to-day are Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Drs. Dehmukh and Javle. As for Dr. Javle it will be enough to say that the Corporation will make itself ridiculous in the eyes of the citizens if its choice falls on him. He is ostensibly the nominee of the Progressive Party but we have no doubt the members of the Progressive Party will justify its name by exercising their independent judgment and choosing the best man for the post irrespective of party considerations. The first and foremost duty of the Corporation, if it wishes to have its judgment respected by the public, is to see that Dr. Javle is eliminated in the first ballot. The services of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta are too well-known to need particular mention. He has, by his sterling work in the Corporation as a stern and unbending critic of the Executive, made himself indispensable as a vigilant guardian of public interests. It would, therefore, be a great loss to the City if even for one year his services were not available to it against the bureaucratic and obscurantic forces in the Corporation, not to speak of the fact that the gain of Bombay in having him as President will mean a much greater loss to the country owing to his absence from the Legislative Assembly where he has proved himself to be one of the most useful and indispensable members on the Nationalist side. With the elimination of Dr. Javle, the election either of Mr. Jamnadas or Dr. Deshmukh will be hailed by the citizens of Bombay with equal satisfaction. Of the two Dr. Deshmukh is, indeed, the less seasoned warrior both in the national and civic struggle but even if he had no other claim to the presidential chair the fact that he enjoys the confidence of every section of the Corporation would make his election doubly sure. The "Indian National Herald" asks Dr. Deshmukh to withdraw his candidature because it will split the vote of the Nationalist Party and in doing so indulges in characteristic misrepresentation of facts. We would like to see Dr. Deshmukh withdraw from the contest if thereby Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's success were indisputably assured. But constituted as the Corporation is, this happy consummation seems hardly likely. Nor is it fair to charge Dr. Deshmukh with the unholy design of seeking to split the Nationalist vote and of playing into the hands of those whose only object, as the "Herald" says, is to see that Mr. Jamnadas is defeated. On the contrary, the entry of Dr. Deshmukh has ensured the elimination of Dr. Javle from the contest, for Dr. Deshmukh will find support as much from other parties as from the Nationalists.

DIPLOMATIC MOVE.

It is certainly a diplomatic move which Nahas Pasha has made in saying in an address to the Cairo journalists that the reply his Government gave to the latest British Note was merely a statement of fact "without any spirit of defiance or aggression." If Nationalism in Egypt continues to educate the people on these lines, if the Egyptians face the British bullying, hectoring attitude always with the sweet and simple declaration that they have no quarrel with the people of Britain but that Britain's agents in Cairo must cease interfering with the internal affairs of Egypt and must rid the land of their military dictatorship, British Imperialism will find itself in a great quandary. To the British Imperialists, it is, of course, sheer nonsense that Egypt should demand to be really free. "For obvious reasons," the "Times of India" declares in a long apologia for Britain's going back to the 1922 stage of her relations with Egypt, Britain cannot think of taking away her soldiers from the country. A generous concession, in Imperialist eyes, was offered to the Egyptians. Instead of an army of occupation, Britain will maintain in Egypt a military mission. But Zaghlul Pasha long ago warned England that the Egyptians would not be deceived by names. The military mission is surely not to be composed of a body of elderly officers without the paraphernalia of an escort. They will have an escort, the army of occupation. The Egyptian Nationalists are asked in the British Imperialist Press to look realities in the face. It is superfluous advice. They have learnt to face stern reality. They know that there is no other way out for Egypt than to insist on securing real independence, with an arrangement honourable to both parties which will allay Britain's anxiety in regard to her control of the Suez Canal. It is only the pride of Imperialism which prevents Britain from realising that such an understanding is possible.

BOMBAY COUNCIL SESSION AND AFTER

DEFECTS OF CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

(BY S. V. LALIT.)

Bombay leads the Simon Commission boycott as even the "Times of India" is compelled to admit. Yet the Bombay Council is the weakest at present. Why? Several factors have contributed to this result. But before considering the actual party positions and their complications inside the Council, let us examine the defects in the background provided by our present Congress Constitution. Because, just as Government form a bloc vote in every Council, Congress forms a counter-bloc vote. Other parties are in the centre and they change sides, going sometimes over to Government and again coming back to the Congress-fold, sometimes on the merits of the question at issue, many times because of party exigencies and at times they act irrationally and under provocation, simply because some negotiations that are perpetually going on behind the curtain take an unfavourable turn.

PARTY DIVISIONS AND POLITICAL POLICY.

Personal motives even are at times attributed, but one can safely say that we are passing beyond that stage in politics. If we have not at present arrived at the stage of a two-party system forming alternative Governments or Ministries, we have certainly progressed beyond the group stage and parties are functioning in all the Councils—even in our Bombay Council. They are so far based only on policies, non-co-operation, obstruction, responsive co-operation, and co-operation in communal interests. Definite programmes they are unwilling to advocate, not because they are incapable of formulating such programmes, but, firstly, because they have won their seats due to several considerations—although many of them are communal—that determine the attitude of their electorates.

ELECTORATES UNEDUCATED AND UNORGANISED.

We come back, therefore, to the primary cause of the whole defective edifice, that because electorates have not been educated and canvassed on definite and national programmes, such as the one advocated through the Congress Democratic Party of Lok. Tilak in 1920, parties inside the Council will not adhere to any particular programme. Our present Congress Constitution based on the theory of the Council boycott, is in some measure responsible for the disorganization of public opinion in the Presidency, and therefore I wish to draw attention to some of the main defects, before discussing the actual party position inside the Council.

DISINTEGRATION.

The price of responsibility in India will be disintegration, said one British writer discussing the M. C. Reforms. If provincial autonomy is ushered in without corresponding advance in the Central Government simultaneously, this forecast will come true even in the case of Simon "Reforms." Our Congress Constitution is an instance in point. Linguistic provinces as suggested by that Constitution would not have done the present harm of introducing disintegration if unity of action for the whole Presidency had also been provided for.

Had the annual Presidency Conferences been continued in addition to the Divisional Conferences in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnatic and Sind, the necessary platform for focussing public opinion, on questions provincial, especially those before the Council, could have been maintained intact and much of the present tension between Maharashtra and Gujarat, as also the apathy in Karnatic and Sind, would have been removed.

BOMBAY SUFFERS MOST.

Bombay is the worst sufferer under the present Constitution. Upper India may be suffering because of the Hindu-Muslim tension, but Bengal, Behar, the U. P. and the Punjab are homegeneous for Congress purposes. The division of the C. P. into Marathi and Hindi did divide leadership there, but after all these differences of temperament,—when both can understand and speak each other's language,—are small. Dr. Moonje must in this connection be given credit for maintaining the present happy position there. Even Madras has not suffered to the same extent as Bombay. If Bombay is split into 5 Congress circles, Madras, with double the population, is divided only into 3, Tamil, Andhra and Kerala. Besides, the principal two committees of Tamil and Andhra have both of them their headquarters in Madras and so Madras even now leads the whole province. Here in our Presidency, Bombay City has been taken away from the rest of the province—head cut off from the body—a complete severance of money-power and man-power. What can be more impolitic in politics? If the Madras plan had been followed here and if Bombay had been made the centre for both Gujarat and Maharashtra, Alibag and Bardoli campaigns, to my mind, would have arisen much earlier. Even if option had been given to Bombay friends to join Gujarat and Maharashtra committees, as the case may be, "in addition to their membership of the City Committee" politics would not have suffered either from lack of funds or from want of proper field for action. Now that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is out to overhaul the whole Constitution, these small mistakes, I hope, will be rectified without much ado.

WANTED ALL-PARTY EFFORTS AND MACHINERY.

But in these days of All-Party Conferences, such technical difficulties ought not to be allowed to stand in our way. If All-Party Conferences are a necessity for the Nation, will not the same procedure be helpful in our provincial matters? Only the initiative must come from somewhere and I think Bombay City is the proper centre for that. If the Presidency Association would take the initiative, I feel sure leaders like Mr. Jinnah, Hon. Mr. Patel, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Jayakar, Sir Ibrahim and many others would gladly help the effort. The Bombay Provincial C. C. should officially co-operate with the Presidency Association in this matter. The Muslim League, the Non-Brahmin organization, the one led by Mr. Jadhav as well as the new section of Nationalist Non-Brahmins, will gladly follow suit. I hope even Dr. Ambedkar, on behalf of the Depressed Classes, will join. As the All-Party Conference is to meet in Bombay on 19th May a beginning for a provincial gathering on an All-Party basis can be made at this time and an Executive Committee may be formed to carry on the work further. If the Presidency Association in Bombay and the Sarvajanik Sabha as also the Deccan Sabha in Poona, and similar organisations in Ahmedabad and Karachi can be induced to take interest in Council matters, working on the plan of study circles, as suggested by the "Chronicle", to begin with, many of the present difficulties can be overcome. Our Council is suffering, firstly, because most of the leaders of public opinion outside are not taking any concerted and considered action, on vital issues before the Legislature. If outside opinion is educated and organized, present party feelings inside the Council will give way before any vocal demand by the electorate.

The complicated situation of party and communal interests inside the Council, I propose to discuss separately.

(To be continued.)

Notes of The Day

Protest Against "Government Dope."

But for the fact that the British Press runs the danger of being syndicated even further than it is now and that Fleet Street will soon harbour journals of robust independent opinion only as interesting and pathetic relics of the good old days of real freedom of opinion, the criticism made in the House of Commons by Commander Kenworthy in regard to the peculiar censorship of Press messages from Iraq to Britain would have initiated from Fleet Street itself. As it is the "long standing arrangement" with the Telegraph Office referred to by Mr. Amery in his reply to Commander Kenworthy under which the British High Commissioner in Baghdad supervised the messages sent abroad was disclosed not in the British Press but on the floor of the House of Commons. A Labour journal occasionally complains of the harassing methods of the British in Iraq but there the criticism ends. The British tax-payer, as Commander Kenworthy said, wanted "unbiassed information" about Mesopotamia and no "Government dope." In the Capitalist Press he can find only the "dope."

Cry In The Wilderness.

It is courageous on the part of the Council of Union of Democratic Control to raise its voice against the present British policy in Iraq and also to declare that the continued occupation of the Rhineland by the Allied troops is "a violation of the moral obligation to evacuate the Rhineland involved in the Pact of Locarno." This is a cry in the wilderness because it ill suits the present temper of Tory and Liberal Imperialists who are united in the policy of talking sweetly about cementing friendly relations with Germany but are not at all anxious to do anything which may disturb French intentions in regard to Germany. The Union of Democratic Control wishes that Britain should take the initiative in withdrawing her troops from the Rhineland, even if France and Belgium do not withdraw theirs. This proposal is so very much against the British policy of "After you please," that nothing of the kind will be done by the Baldwin Government.

Happy News.

It is gratifying to learn from the Punjab papers that the Muslims of Amritsar accompanied the local Ram Navmi procession, singing national songs. Cold drinks were served to all, Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, and there was no hitch whatsoever about the procession or the music. Naturally these marks of fraternisation reminded the people of Amritsar of a similar happy occasion in 1919 when Hindus and Muslims had taken water out of the same cup. Such occasions are rare now but that is why the country would specially welcome the revival of the old days in a city in the Punjab. May it be that the cordial greetings exchanged by Hindus and Muslims on the Ram Navmi day mark the beginning of the passing away of a long night mare.

Dungeon's Spoils.

According to a message from Madras, one Munuswamy has been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a piece of Khaddar worth a rupee. One explanation of the extreme severity of the sentence is that the man had ten previous convictions for theft against him from the year 1884. Another explanation is that our system of punishments itself stands conv... This unhappy man is only one o... who having once been in jail st... for the best part of their lives, ... ing vote of censure on jail ... They are the spoils of dungeon... of the theory of deterrent puni... mild variant of the policy of fr... Jails may have to be deterre... present stage of civilisation, ... cannot be any thing more, if ... be more and more educative, th... by being factories for the ... of habitual offenders.

Excellent Opportunity.

There should be immediate ... the building sites offered by ... Municipal Corporation on the ... portant link between the Mol... the business quarters in the ... Hornby Road Ballard Pier ... construction of which will ... plete. This great intersectin... vides quick transit from the ... of India, the Mole Station, ... & C. I. Railway. ... tendency in all big and g... for the business quarters to ... the banks and stock exchang... Hornby-Ballard Avenue pr... lent opportunity for business ... occupy a position of convenient proximity to the banks and the Share Bazar and we hope the opportunity to secure sites will be availed of immediately by the business community.

Flood Relief In Gujarat.

Mr. J. K. Mehta's proposal in his communication to the "Chronicle" that the various bodies which started separate funds of their own should communicate with the Committee of the Central Relief Fund to help the afflicted population ... the recent Gujarat ... diate attention ... philanthro... that the ... still ...

INSURANCE---A VAST UNEXPLORED FIELD.

FOLLOW TATAS' EXAMPLE

MR. SAKLATWALA'S APPEAL TO CAPITALISTS AND INDUSTRIALISTS.

The Drain to Foreign Countries.

MR. LALJI NARANJI ON HOW TO STOP IT.

Amidst scenes of great enthusiasm, the first session of the Indian Insurance Companies' Conference opened on Wednesday afternoon at the Central Bank Building, Bombay, Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New India Assurance Co. Ltd., presiding. Delegates representing various Indian Insurance Companies in India attended the Conference in large numbers, thus giving the Conference as complete a representative character as possible. The spacious Hall of the Central Bank Building proved to be much too small to hold the large gathering of delegates and visitors, with the result that a number of visitors had to accommodate themselves in the gangway adjacent to the Hall. The proceedings commenced exactly at 3 p.m. The following distinguished visitors, among others, were present at the Conference on the opening day:—

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Dr. Batlivala, Messrs. H. P. Mody, S. D. Saklatwala, B. F. Madan, Lala Lajpat Rai, Walchand Hirachand, Narotam Morarji, J. K. Mehta, R. J. Duff, Dr. B. J. Modi and Pandit Santanam. Lala Lajpat Rai whose presence in Bombay is due to the meeting of the Roads Committee of which he is a member, was the recipient of a rousing ovation when he entered the meeting hall. He was accompanied by several other members of the Roads Committee.

Mr. Lalji Naranji, M.L.C., the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., cordially welcomed the delegates and visitors on behalf of the Reception Committee. He particularly thanked Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, and a member of the Roads Committee, for being present at the Conference. Mr. Lalji Naranji then read out his illuminating address which was patiently listened to and very much appreciated by the audience.

In a brief speech quite suited to the occasion, Mr. H. P. Mody made the proposal of the President. Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, he said, was one of the leading figures in the industrial life of this country. His claim for the Presidentship of the first Indian Insurance Conference was based on the fact that he was the head of one of the largest indigenous Insurance Companies, which was also a national enterprise of great magnitude. The speaker believed that no better man than Mr. N. B. Saklatwala would have been chosen to preside over the deliberations of the first Conference.

Lala Lajpat Rai seconded the proposal without a speech. Amidst loud applause, Mr. N. B. Saklatwala took the presidential chair. Mr. Saklatwala's presidential address was hailed by one and all as a masterly study of the insurance business in India. He had brought to bear upon his address his vast personal experience of the business of life insurance in this country.

The first resolution was a condolence resolution referred to the sad and much-lamented death of the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart. and it was put from the Chair. The resolution was unanimously carried, all standing in their places.

On the motion which was also put from the Chair a subjects committee for drafting the resolutions was appointed. Then followed the reading of very interesting and instructive papers written by insurance experts on various aspects of the insurance industry. Dr. B. J. Modi read a paper on "Insurance and its manifold Services." "Why non-Indian Insurance Companies still hold Indian Market" was the thesis of an illuminating paper read by Mr. R. J. Duff. Mr. Duff had a simple and straightforward answer to give for the question embodied in the subject of his paper. Non-Indian Companies were holding the Indian Market because, he said, Indians were insuring with the non-Indian Insurance Companies. Mr. K. S. R. Iyer read a paper on "Some aspects of Life Insurance." The statistics quoted by the reader were indeed, interesting and thought-provoking "Competition in Life Insurance" was the subject chosen by Mr. S. Kaboor for his paper. Pandit K. Santanam's paper on "Insurance Legislation" was a close analysis of the subject and for that reason it was very much appreciated by the audience. Dr. Erulkar then read a bright paper on "The Medical aspect of life Insurance." He made certain useful and practical suggestions for the consideration of the Conference.

Mr. K. S. R. Iyer, the Secretary of the Conference, read out telegrams and letters of sympathy received from distinguished persons who could not be present at the Conference for some reason or other. Among others, Sir George Rainy, the Commerce Member of the Government of India, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., and Sir Rajendra Mukerji expressed their sympathy and wished success to the Conference.

The Subjects Committee of the Conference meets to-day at 11-30 a.m. while the Conference meets at 2-30 p.m. at the same place.

WELLCOME ADDRESS

Mr. Lalji Naranji in welcoming the All-India Insurance Conference which held its first session in the Central Bank of India Building on Wednesday said:—

Brother Delegates and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in extending to you a hearty welcome to this city. This is the first occasion on which all the Indian insurance companies are meeting together for a common purpose and with common objects. It is in the fitness of things that such a Conference should first be held in the city of Bombay, for this city has given birth to a number of organizations conducive to national development. Bombay is the one city in India where important trades are still in the hands of the people of this country. It is in this city and in this Presidency that the important industry of India viz., the cotton mill industry is situated and which is mainly controlled by the Indian people.

INSURANCE IN ANCIENT INDIA.

So far as insurance is concerned, it might perhaps be a surprise to many people to know that insurance had its origin in this country. Manu, the Hindu Law-Giver, specifically mentions a charge on goods carried from one town to another to ensure their safe carriage until handed over to the consignee at destination. The following quotation taken from an English author will confirm the above statement:—

"If we want a remote example nearer akin to our modern conception of the meaning of the word 'Insurance', we can turn to India where it is recorded in the 'Institute of Manu' which were compiled sometime before the Christian Era that in estimating the tax to be levied on the trader some consideration should be given to a well known charge in the transit of goods for securing the goods carried."

Insurance business is being carried on even now by Indian individual firms. Such firms, however, never organized themselves into limited liability concerns on modern lines, and India instead of developing its navigation, insurance and banking began to lose them all in favour of western countries under the British Regime owing to their failure to turn navigation by sail into steam and their individual banking and insurance business into regular joint stock concerns. The natural result was that these firms as they were constituted had no strength to withstand the inroads of organised and established Foreign companies. The resources of individuals were divided and limited and they sank into insignificance due to their own internal competition and external competition from foreign concerns.

INSURANCE AND TRADE.

Banking and insurance are necessary national requirements and thus are very closely allied to the needs of trade. So long as articles of trade were carried by Indian sailing ships, both banking and insurance remained with Indian individual firms. But as soon as wooden sailing ships were replaced by steam steel ships of non-Indian makes, non-progressive Indian firms could not continue against the well-organised and advanced foreign countr Along with the passing of the country's trade, therefore, from the hands of Indians, shipping industry also vanished and banking and insurance followed suit.

It is to be deplored that a line which had its origin in India hundreds of years ago and which was in extant even in those primitive times, to-day finds itself not only neglected but positively ignored by the people of this country.

GROWTH OF LIFE INSURANCE.

A hundred years ago, there was not a single insurance company in this country established by the people themselves. Even fifty years ago, there were no insurance companies of any standing in India even for the transaction of life insurance business. In so far as other classes of insurance are concerned, the entire benefit was going to non-Indian companies. Life insurance companies themselves began to appear on the scene only from the year 1870, and to-day India can claim to have a number of life insurance companies. For the large number of life insurance companies that we have in India, the business that they do is very small, as it is obvious that still a great portion of the Indian life insurance businehs goes to non-Indian companies Life insurance has been developing by leaps and bounds throughout the world since the cessasion of the war. Several countries are writing to-day four and five times more business than what they used to do even five years ago. India has not lagged behind in this respect inspite of several disadvantages under which we are suffering to-day. Life insurance is slowly developing in this country as can be gathered from the fact that some of our leading insurance companies are individually able to write to-day as much as 50 per cent. of the total business which all the Indian insurance companies wrote even three years ago. To give only one instance, the "Oriental" of Bombay has been able to write in the year 1927 new business exceeding 4 1|2 crores of rupees as against the 8 crores of rupees which all the Indian life insurance companies wrote only three fearh ago. Yet, it must be confessed that the Indian people are still very backward in respect to per capita insurance. Of course, it must be admitted that India is homparatively a poor country. Still the amount of life insurance in force with Indian companies—53 1|2 crores—for the large population of this country is woefully small. Calculated per head of the population, this does not even come to Rs. 2|- per head as against Rs. 2,066|- per head in America, Rs. 1,500|- per head in Canada, Rs. 800|- per head in England and Rs. 400|- per head in Japan. In the same way, the funds of the Indian life insurance companies compared to the accumulated funds of life companies in other countries, are negligible. The total funds of all the Indian life companies are a little over 17 crores of rupees as against 4,500 crores of rupees of American life companies, 1,600 crores of rupees of English companies, 600 crores of Japanese companies and 450 crores of Canadian companies.

A VAST FIELD.

That there is a vast field for indigenous life companies cannot be denied. With the creation of a proper insurance atmosphere in the country itself and with the move that we are now definitely taking and other propaganda and educational work that we will be doing in the future, there can be no doubt whatever that as time goes on, people will look to Indian companies for more and more of the insurance protection.

Leaving life insurance for the present, and passing on to what are known as commercial insurances, such ah fire, marine, motor car and other accident business, it must be said at once that Indian companies even a decade ago were not much in evidence. Inspite of the fact that large trade has been going on between India and other outside countries and in spite of the fact that the cotton mill industry and the cotton trade were in the hands of the Indian people, there never was any thought given to this great hand-maiden of commerce. It was left to the post-war period to bring into existence several new types of enterprises and commercial insurance was one of them. Several fire insurance companies were started with big paid-up capital, as a result of post-war prosperity. India has not developed many industries and consequently has not enough fire insurance business of her own. These companies are still able to carry on because of their large capital. To meet their expenses, they had to seek other fields and some had to go to the United Kingdom and the U. S. A. There can be no doubt that several crores of rupees are being spent every year by the mill-owners, cotton merchants, seed and other merchants, property owners and several other trades in insuring their respective factories and business premises. Excepting for a small fraction, most of the motor cars used in India are owned by the Indian people. A very large amount is being spent in insuring these cars, the bulk of which to-day goes to non-Indian companies. The important crops of India every year are valued at Rs. 1,500 crores. The imports into India of foreign articles are valued at over Rs. 230 crores a year. The insurance premium therefore on all these things must be enormous. I shall be hurprised to hear if even 5 per cent went to the share of Indian insurance companies?

The great difficulty in India to-day is to get correct information to enable us to understand how insurance premiums are shared by indigenous and non-indigenous companies. Almost all countries in the world to-day have their own Government machinery to get this information every year. It is only in unfortunate India that such information is not made available to the people. Although the Government of India a few years ago agreed to introduce a Bill for the regulation of insurance business it is to be regretted that so far nothing has happened. It is very necessary, in the interest of insurance business, that statistical information from all insurance companies transacting business in India, showing how much business they do under various heads, should be filed with the Government of India. Then only will it be possible for the Indian public to understand how small a portion of the large premium falls to the share of the Indian companies compared to the very large amount which goes out of this country for the benefit of non-Indian companies.

RESTRICTIONS AGAINST FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Every country in the world to-day finds that insurance business should be developed for the sake of the country itself. Even small Republics like Argentine, Chilli and Brazil have passed such stringent restrictions against foreign companies that to-day the major portion of the insurance business has automatically gone to the national companies. Other countries have passed legislations favourable to local companies even at the sacrifice of foreign interest. Behind all these, there is the solid and whole-hearted support of the people of these respective countries for their own institutions. It is only in India that such united action on the part of the people has not yet been forthcoming. With a view, therefore, to enlist the active support of the people of India, all Indian insurance companies in Bombay transacting commercial insurance started a joint publicity campaign over a year ago. The response so far has been satisfactory and the Delegation has now become a regular Association of Indian Insurance Companies and it is proposed to continue the publicity campaign on behalf of Indian insurance

(Continued on page 9.)

GOVT'S. REVENUE POLICY CONDEMNED

BARDOLI AGRICULTURISTS CONGRATULATED

POONA April 4.

Under the Presidentship of Mr. V. B. Chandrachud, M.L.C., a public meeting of the citizens of Poona was held yesterday at Shivaji Mandir, Mr. D. V. Gokhale proposed a resolution congratulating the Bardoli agriculturists on their determination to refuse payment of land revenue. Mr. S. M. Paranjype seconded and Mr. N. V. Gadgil supported the motion, which was unanimously carried. The speakers dwelt on the revenue policy of the Bombay Government and condemned it.—A. P.

SECOND COURT MARTIAL

DEWAR PLEADS NOT GUILTY

DRAMATIC ENCOUNTERS DURING COLLARD'S EVIDENCE

LONDON, April 4.

Gibralta—Mr. Dewar's courtmartuial composed of five rear-admirals and eight captains was opened to-day Dewar conducting his own defence and Mr. Kimball merely advising him.

MEMBERS OF THE COURT.

The public Prosecutor, Rear-Admiral Boyle, successfully objected to Rear-Admiral Herbert Meade and Rear-Admiral W. Tomkinson being members of the court, which therefore sat without them comprisin Rear-Admiral Townsend (President), Rear-Admiral L. G. Preston, Rear-Admiral W. M. Kerr, Captain Usborne, Captain Carrington, Captain James, Captain Munro, Captain Bedford, Captain Money, Captain Hamilton and Captain Osborne. The charges were then read. Dewar pleaded not guiltv.

The ground of objection to Meade was because he was a member of the Court of enquiry and to Tomkinson because as chief of the staff of the Commander-in-Chief he had seen some papers on the case. The prosecutor also successfully objected to Collard sitting on the court because he was a witness.—Reuter.

DRAMATIC ENCOUNTERS AT COURT MARTIAL

COLLARD SHARPLY CROSS-EXAMINED

LONDON, April 4.

Collard giving evidence replying to the Prosecutor said that his relations with Dewar "were correct but not intimate." He found it almost impossible to make friends with Dewar. Collard could not say that he placed implicit confidence in Dewar. The latter sharply cross-examined Collard. Questions and answers were loud and deliberate intensifying the dramatic encounter between the protagonists. Example was when Collard emphatically refused to imagine himself as the bandmaster and when pressed to reply yes or

(Continue on Next Page.)

UNJUST AND TYRANNICAL

ENHANCEMENT OF ASSESSMENT

BANIAS STAND BY PLIGHTED WORD

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM IN BARDOLI

BARDOLI, April 3.

The Secretary, Satyagraha Publicity, Bardoli, writes:—

The following letter has been addressed to the Mahalkari, Valod Mahal of the Bardoli Taluka by the seven Bania gentlemen of Valod who have been served with forfeiture notices:

"We are thankful to you for having honoured us with notices of forfeiture of our lands under your signature. You have been the Chief Revenue head of the Mahal for many years and hence you must be aware:

(1) That the enhancement under the present revision settlement of this Mahal is unjust and tyrannical;

(2) That the basis adopted for the new revision as also its enforcement is in contravention of Sections 104 and 107 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code;

(3) That we are willing and ready to pay provided the old rates are accepted by the Government or a re-inquiry for a correct and reasonable revision is promised by them;

(4) That since the report of the Settlement Officer did not admit or justify any increase in rates the Government chose to shelve it as irrelevant and adopted an enhancement on the sole basis of rental statistics;

(5) That these statistics have been thoroughly incorrect and unreliable and were collected by Talatis in 3 or 4 days' time and that nobody checked them;

(6) That the land in this Mahal is very inferior and consequently though the Mahal had been already over-assessed under the last settlement we have been paying the assessment these 30 years without complaining.

"YOU ATTEMPT IN VAIN."

Under these circumstances we believe it is your duty to help the ryot of the Taluka to secure redress from the injustice done to them by informing the Government of the real state of things.

We may, besides, inform you that if you take us to be weak and aim at dividing and getting us against one another you will attempt in vain.

You have eaten the salt of Taluka for a number of years and the people too have trusted you. We therefore hope you will still prefer helping the people in securing justice to bring an instrument of repression.

DETERMINED NOT TO PAY.

Be that as it may, we have only to assure you that we are determined not to pay this tyrannical assessment for fear of forfeitures or anything else and will never commit the heinous sin of betraying and ruining the whole Taluka, for we know we own our lands and have prospered here and we cannot be false to its people at such a time. We are therefore bound under a double debt to remain with the people of the Taluka to the end.

(Sd.) Dayalji Bapuji Shah,
(Sd.) Gulabdas Bhaidas Shah,
(Sd.) Ghelabhai Manekchand,
(Sd.) Dahyabhai Ramdas Shah,
(Sd.) Damodar Haribhai Shah,
(Sd.) Chunilal Maneklal,
(Sd.) Pranjivan Narbheram Sour,
(Sd.) Bhukhandas Maneklal.

SJT. A. V. THAKKAR AT BARDOLI.

Sjt. Amratlal V. Thakkar found time from his flood relief work to come over in this Taluka for a day and visited as many villages as possible in one day and saw things here for himself. He had the opportunity to attend in company with Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel and his party, meetings at Varad and Sarbhon. At both the meetings he was pleased with the spirit and solidarity of the people as expressed by their brave replies to his inquiries, by the maddening Satyagraha songs sung both by young men and women by the spontaneous contributions he saw them making towards the Satyagraha fund and by their strong Mahajana organisations that passed in his presence at the Sarbhon Ashram resolutions of fidelity both to the cause and the leader.

LEADERS AT VARAD.

Shrimati Dudkiben's spacious house in Varad which has become the camp of Sjt. Mohanlal Pandya and his co-workers was overflowing with men and women of Varad on the 2nd instant at noon. The young men were singing stormy Satyagraha songs which were then followed by songs of religious depth from Kabir sung by ladies, describing the inner struggle in which Truth was the weapon and character and contentment the armour.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai who first had a chat with about 75 volunteers of this village received assurance from their captain that he need not be anxious about Varad and the group of villages in his charge. Coming to the meeting, Sjt. Vallabhbhai said he was pleased to see on their faces the light of confidence instead of the shade he had witnessed a month ago. He said there was no person or article in the world to which one could point his finger as a Government. Their Government was Karamji Patel. The shrewd Police Patel of the place who had all along cleverly kept himself aloof from the popular fight and who in the beginning was feared by his fellowmen as one capable of ruining the cause.

Did they still believe that he would have the courage to enter their houses for attachment? askd Sjt. Valabhbhai. Concluding, he spoke in high terms of their divisional leader Sjt. Mohanlal Pandya. He was the man who had the courage to enter a forfeited field during the Kheda Satyagraha and gather onions from it in spite of the forfeiture order. "I want you brothers and sisters here also to learn the same manner of theft."

PATIDAR PANCH MAHAJAN IN SARBHON.

In the evening the party motored to the Swaraj Ashram at Sarbhon. About 1,500 members were waiting there for their leader. All influential and respectable agriculturists from the different villages of Sarbhon group were there. It was an assembly of Lenwa Patidar Panch. After due deliberation among themselves they had decided to reaffirm their Satyagraha pledge before the leader and offer him a gift of Rs. 525 as a contribution towards the Satyagraha fund. On the arrival of Sjt. Vallabhbhai and party, the resolution was read out by Sjt. Dajibhai of Babla, one of the prominent Patidars and was seconded by Mr. Lalbhai of Ambheti.

It was a curious way of seconding. No speech-making whatsoever. The old man approached Sjt. Vallabhbhai, looked him eyes to eyes and bowed down. "What's your opinion sir? Do you agree to the resolution?" "Oh, yes, by all means." was the prompt reply. Those who did not know the old gentleman could not have expected the firm unfaltering words uttered from his age-worn, wrinkled mouth.

This resolution was followed by two similar ones, one on behalf of Anavils and the other on behalf of the general land-owning population of the division.

ORGANISE PEASANTS' UNION.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai said:—

"I congratulate you for passing the resolutions this evening. In a way they are useful as some support for the weak among you. "But what I want in you is the fearlessness, the courage of standing erect even though the whole Taluka happened to drop down." He said he felt very much when he saw the spectacle of the house peasants bending down before the self-centred officers. He did not like them when somebody asked to give evasive replies, trying to take shelter behind the resolutions to the Village Panchas. They should learn to speak straight to anybody on the earth. He said the Government had two legs. The Patel and the Talati. Out of the two, the Patel was the peoples' man. "If this one leg is cut off, the Government would become lame."

Sjt Vallabhbhai was followed by Sjt. Thakkar who said, he was much pleased by what he saw of the Taluka in one day. People making their own resolutions and of their own free will contributing to the fund was a great thing. He requested them to stick to their determination against all odds, for, one may not make determination at all, but once he made it, he must stick to it at all risks. Sjt. Thakkar described the present Land Revenue policy of the Government as very strange, and said that the bureaucracy had the audacity to shelve the Parliament's order which wanted them to discontinue the present arbitrary method of getting settlement surveys by Government Officers and replace it by a proper constitution for guidance in this work duly passed in the Legislative Councils. Twice were resolutions passed for it in the Bombay Council, but the bureaucracy has shelved both of them.

In the end Sjt. Thakkar advised the people to establish their Unions such as they had in Europe and in our own cities for the mill-workers. Sjt. Thakkar was glad to see the work of the existing powerful Mahajans which he agreed served the purpose of such Unions. He assured them he had no doubt that they must triumph if they only remained firm to the last to their resolutions.

EXHIBITION OF "DAWN".

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL GIVES PERMISSION

LONDON, April 4.

The London County Council after an all-night sitting adopted the recommendation of their Theatres and Music Halls Committee to allow the exhibition of the film "Dawn" on condition that the scene in which a private of the firing party is shot for refusing to obey orders is omitted and no child under sixteen is permitted to see the film unaccompanied by its parent or guardian.—Reuter.

RUBBER FROM MALAYA AN CEYLON

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS TO BE REMOVED

LONDON, April 4

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baldw announced that it had been decided th all restrictions on export of rubber fr Malaya and from Ceylon would be renov from 1st November next. The existi scheme would continue unaltered mea while.—Reuter.

...SIMON SION

ECHO OF VISIT TO LAHORE

CASE AGAINST PROMINENT CONGRESS LEADERS

LAHORE, April 4.

The case in which Mr. Zafarali Khan and fourteen others including several prominent local Congress leaders have been sent up by the police under sections 452 and 147 I. P. C. for alleged house trespass and riot on the day of the Simon Commission's arrival at Lahore on a report from Lachhmandas, a banker, has been made over to Mulkraj Mehra, magistrate. The accused have been summoned to appear on 16th April.—A. P.

COCHIN AND MYSORE STATES

DEWANS TO SEE BUTLER COMMITTEE

MADRAS, April 4.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and the Dewan of Cochin conferred with the Dewan of Mysore on 2nd and 3rd April at Bangalore. It is understood that the Dewan's of Cochin and Mysore and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer along with various other Dewans will shortly leave for Bombay to meet the President and members of the States Enquiry Committee before the latter sail for England.—A. P.

"ADYAR NEWS"

MRS BESANT'S NEW PAPER

MADRAS, April 4.

Besides "New India," Mrs. Besant will bring out another paper the "Adyar News," the first number of which will appear to-morrow.—A. P.

KARACHI PORT TRADE

DECREASE IN COTTON IMPORTS.

KARACHI, April 4.

The statistics of the foreign trade of the port of Karachi for March, issued by the Collector of Customs, show that the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to Rs. 2,30,00,000 and of exports. to Rs. 2,72,00.000 the former showing a decrease of Rs. 19,00,000 and the latter, of Rs. 18.00,000 as compared with the figures for the corresponding month last year. The progressive totals for the year to the 31st March show a decrease of Rs. 1,57,00,000 or six per cent under imports, but an increase of 2,1400.000 or eight percent under exports, as compared with the corresponding period in the previous year.—A. P.

INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM BEAT ANGLO-SCOTS

LONDON, April 4.

At Merton Abbey, the Indian Hockey Team beat Anglo-Scots by seven goals to three.—Reuter.

RELIEF FOR UNEMPLOYMENT IN COAL FIELDS

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE TO APPEAL FOR FUNDS

LONDON, April 4.

...by.—The appeal issued yesterday on ... of women and children suffering ...gh unemployment in the coalfields met ... an immediate response and many ...ands have already been subscribed. ... Alfred Mond, Chairman of the directors ... the Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries ...nces that the directors will give ... amounting to six thousand pounds to ... funds. It is expected that this lead ... be followed by other companies.—B. O. W.

CAVELL FILM.

BAN ON PUBLIC EXHIBITION BY REVISORY COMMISSION

LONDON, April 3.

...e Hague.—Public performances of ... Cavell film which were first authorised by the Central Commission of Censorship have now been prohibited by the Revisory Commission.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Rugby.—A telegram from Bellevile sur ...one states that the condition of Viscount Trematon, son of the Earl of Atalone. who, is in hospital there suffering from the injuries sustained in a motor car accident has taken a turn for the worse.—B. O. W.

London, April 4.—The Premier is receiving a deputation frm the Miners Federation to-day in regard to the position in the mining industry particularly in Durham and Northumberland.

IMPRESSED

WARM WELCOME FROM ALL CLASSES OF ENGLISH PEOPLE

TOUR IN BRITAIN CONCLUDES

LONDON, April 4.

The King and Queen of Afghanistan will depart to-morrow. Reuter is informed that King Amanullah has been impressed by the warmth and sincerity of the welcome which he and Queen Souriya received from all classes of English people from the King and Queen to men and girls in the factories they visited and the crowds in the streets. Visitor's luggage has increased tremendously owing to the large purchase of bulky articles. Two lorries carried part of the luggage to the station last evening and two more early this morning, but there is still enough left for half a dozen more. —Reuter.

DEPUTATION ON UDAIPUR MAHARAJA.

MOVE TO SHOW AFFECTIONATE REGARD

(From A Correspondent.)

An All-India deputation is to wait upon Hindu Surya, the pious Maharana, Fateh-Singh Bahadur of Mewar, who by his exemplary character and scrupulous maintenance of historic traditions of his royal house occupies an exalted position amongst the princely order. It is for exhibiting affectionate regard to the Hindu-Surya that the deputation has been arranged by Hindu India. The national deputation will consist of one Ruling Chief, several representatives of other Ruling Chiefs and Dharmacharyas and some distinguished magnates as representatives of the people. His Highness has kindly accepted the proposal. The time fixed fo the deputation is April 5. Telegrams expressing cordial sympathy from Hindu leaders and Associations are pouring in from the whole of India.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Rangoon. April 4th.—The Police Commissioner has withdrawn the prosecution under section 353 I. P. C. against the Durwan of the Burma Services Club who refused him admission to the club premises on Monday night.—A. P.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company gave a tea party to-day on board S. S. Jaladuta on the occasion of the new steamers first voyage to Calcutta.—A. P.

The Cinematograph Enquiry Committee meets at Ootacamund on the 10th to draft their report which it is understood will take six weeks.—A. P.

The All India Conference of Provincial Co-operative Banks meets on 8th, 9th and 10th June the Hon'ble Mr. Ramdas presiding.—A. P.

Calcuttta, April 4th.—The C. I. D. have arrested twenty-eight men in connection with numerous thefts from boats on the river. The allegations against them are that they wrongfully disposed of goods entrusted to them to be conveyed in their boats for despatch by different vessels.—A. P.

Hyderabad (Sind), April 14th.—In connection with the Tando Bago dacoity, Fakir Ismail Hinjorjo at whose instance it is alleged the dacoity was committed surrendered yesterday afternoon before the Collector and District Magistrate here. He has been remanded to police custody. Some more accused will it is reported also surrender.—A. P.

Deoghar, April 4.—When the Deoghar conspiracy case came up before the Sessions Judge to-day, another effort was made to secure assessors with a knowledge of both English and Bengali, but it proved fruitless. The hearing of the case was adjourned till April 10.—A. P.

New Delhi, April 3.—After visiting Dehra Dun on the 9th instant Mr. S. R. Das, Law Member to the Government of India proceeds to Bombay whence he leaves for England on the 14th making over charge of his office to Mr. D. F. Mulla.—A. P.

Quetta, April 3.—Sir Denys Bray, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India left Quetta by air for Fort Sandeman, en route to Tank, Sarawekai and Razmak. He is flying to-morrow to Miranshah, and arrives at Peshawar on April 5.—A. P.

Hyderabad, April 3.—Mr. Dobson, of the Hyderabad police has filed a suit against a senior student of the local medical school claiming Rs. 5000 as damages for, it is alleged, giving him a sceptic malarial injunction and for alleged gross misrepresentation and negligence by representing himself as a qualified doctor. The defence states that the parties were friends and the defendant was induced by the plaintiff to inject him without remuneration and the defendant acted in good faith according to the best of his knowledge. —A. P.

Bhawalnagar, April 3.—Another railway extension full of promise was added to-day to the network of railways in the Punjab with the opening of the Bhawalnagar-Cholistan Railway by the Nawab of Bhawalpur in the presence of a distinguished gathering, including the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States. prominent railway officials, and Durbaris.—A. P.

...HOSE COTTON COMBINE

PROPOSED TEXTILE CORPORATION

NUMEROUS MILLS WILLING TO JOIN SCHEME.

LONDON, April 3.

Under the scheme promoted by the Cotton Yarn Association for the proposed combine of mills in the American Section of spinning trade, the combine will be entitled the Lancashire Textile Corporation. Limited. The support of owners of the total of atleast two million spindles is inquired for its formation. Mr. J. J. Tattersall, presiding over the meeting said that 54 mills representing 5,700,000 spindles had already sent in their balancesheets which did not mean that they had joined the scheme but were interested therein. Three banks holding 75 per cent of the cotton trade were prepared to receive applications from mills likely to join the scheme. He did not doubt that buyers throughout the world would trade with the corporation, and he had no fears regarding the finance as working capital was obtainable in many ways. Lancashire knew that the amalgamation was its only salvation.—Reuter's Special.

ATTEMPTS TO REDUCE PRODUCTION COSTS.

MANUFACTURERS SEEK OPERATIVES' COOPERATION.

LONDON, April 3.

The cotton spinners and manufacturers are making a further attempt to secure the co-operation of operatives in the movement to reduce production costs. The Federation of Master Cotton spinners' Associations and the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations has invited representatives of the cotton trade unions to a conference after Easter. The nature of the proposals is not stated, but wages will be considered, and employers stress the importance of 48 hours' effective production.—Reuter's Special.

7000 WORKERS DISMISSED

BURN AND CO.'S EMPLOYEES

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT

CALCUTTA. April 4.

Employees of Burn and Co's workshop numbering about 7000 are on strike and a notice to the following effect has been issued by the works manager:—

It is hereby notified that although Sir R. N. Mukherjee promised the workers to enquire into their grievances. they refused to work on 2nd and 3rd April and they consequently broke their contract. They are all dismissed and they will be paid their wages up to 2nd April at the gate. —A. P.

DEPUTY PRINCIPAL AGENT TO CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

FIRST WOMAN APPOINTED

LONDON, April 4.

Rugby.—The Chairman of the Conservative Party organisation has appointed Miss Marjorie Maxes to be Deputy Principal Agent to the party. The officer has been appointed as a recognition of the work done by women in the organisation of the Conservative party. It is the first time that any similar position in any of the political parties has been held by a woman.—B. O. W.

SIR A MUDDIMAN AT DEHRADUN

RECEIVES ADDRESSES FROM DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS

LUCKNOW, April 4.

His Excellency Sir Alexander Muddiman on his arrival at Dehradun received adresses from the District Board and the Municipal Board. His Excellency congratulated the boards on being on excellent terms with one another. Their joint efforts for the construction of a new hospital gave proof of their harmony in the schemes of public service.

Referring to the District Board's prayers fo further help from provincial revenues His Excellency said that the financial circumstances of all the local bodies were being examined by a special committee but he would ask the board earnestly to consider the need of taking every step in their power to supplement their resources.—A. P

SIR A STEEL-MAITLAND SERIOUSLY ILL

LONDON, April 4

Rugby.—Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, the Minister of Labour who developed the congestion of lungs after his recent attack of influenda continues seriously ill. To-day's bulletin states that the temperature remains very high and doctors perceive no improvement.— B. O. W.

QUEEN SOURIYA VISITS HOSPITAL

LONDON, April 3.

Rugby.—Queen Souriya did not accompany King Amanullah. Instead she stayed in London and visited Queen Charlotte's Hospital which is devoted to maternity cases. She asked many questions about the work of the hospital and was much impressed when the matron told her of the low rate of infant mortality in this country. —B. O. W.

INDUSTRIAL CRISIS IN GERMANY

20,000 METAL WORKERS STRIKE

OWNERS TO CONSIDER LOCK-OUT QUESTION

LONDON, April 3.

20,000 Saxon metal-workers have struck work, thus bringing the work in a large number of workshops to a standstill. The Saxon industrialists are meeting on 5th April to consider the question of locking-out all metal-workers.—Reuter's Special.

"MIRABAI"

SRIMATI SUNALINI'S DELIGHTFUL RENDERING

"The King's Wife," Mirabai, staged by the "Shama'a Players" attracted, on Wednesday evening, playgoers at the Excelsior, whose appreciation could not remain unnoticed. It indicated the feet that honest efforts, however, modest or imperfect, which aim at the attainment of higher intellectual standards and the satisfaction of the needs of the times do not fail to obtain their necessary recognition. None need grudge or dispute the well deserved encouragement the "Shama'a Players" thus earned. For Srimati Suralini has, as Mirabai, strengthened the faith of those who feel convinced that the art of drama, still practically unrecognised and unexplored, can be rendered, with the assistance of trained and enlightened women, one of the most powerful agencies for re-establishing the permanent values inherent in a truly nation-wide culture. Srimati Sunalini has a voice distinctly rich in its artistic possibilities.. And, although there were occasions when one could, detect the grammarian's weakness for mere technique there were other occasions when one heard the authentic note, the artist's expression in the voice that was music. Srimati Sunalini's music was, however, not the only feature which marked the evening's performance. Her clear diction and the interpretation of the religious fervour and character placed her head and shoulders above the other players. King Kumbha, as acted by Mr. T. Raghavachari, was, it must be pointed out, an ineffective contrast. His unregulated vehemence and the extreme pitches in his voice marred to some extent his otherwise attractive role. Mr. B. Chattopadhyaya, as Tansen, and Mr. Walter Rebiero, as beggar, seemed to have attained perceptible maturity in their acting. Mr. Walter Rebiero, particularly, can make his voice and gesture significant Akbar was a character that seemed beyond the artistic competence of Mr. G. Nambiar He was, sometimes, inaudible and not infrequently incohrent. The costumes for the main character appeared selected with care. The setting was rather hurriedly improvised for the opening scene. If the lights on top of the shrine had been turned out and if it had been arranged without the white step and a little further down the stage it would have been less unpleasant Put those are the details that experience will suggest. And, the defects, whatever they might be were due more or less to the selection of a philosophic play, a play that only the most finished players could attmpt with some kind of success. The play also suffered by reason of the text which lacked the qualities it should possess as a drama.

TROTSKY DYING?

VITCIM OF "RED" FANATIC'S BULLET?

EFFORT TO STOP LEAKAGE OF NEWS

LONDON, April 4.

The "Morning Post" gives prominence to a story from Paris that M. Trotsky is believed to be dying somewhere in Siberia of a bullet-wound in his spinal column. The report states that M. Trotsky was fired on last week by a young Red fanatic, and that every effort is being made by M. Stalin and his supporters to prevent the news crossing the frontier.

Details, which are very circumstantial, have presumably come, via diplomatic bags of various Embassies.—Reuter.

REPORTS OF TROTSKY'S MURDER NOT TRUE

LONDON, April 4.

Moscow.—Reports current in Paris that Trotsky has been murdered are untrue.—Reuter.

SECOND COURT MARTIAL.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

no, he said he would answer as he thought fit.—Reuter.

AT THE ALTAR OF DISCIPLINE

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, April 3.

Commenting on the Daniel Court-martial verdict, the "Daily Telegraph" says that to any one familiar with the ways of the Court martials the verdict must have been almost a foregone conclusion. The charges were bound to be narrowly framed in accordance with the regulations which discourage to the utmost all acts to the prejudice of discipline in the service where the maintenance of discipline is the breath of life, but such rigid regulations inevitably make for hard cases. Public opinion will demand when Court Martial is ended that the Admiralty should pass under review the incidents which cast a shadow on the service. The "Royal Oak" incidents are ridiculously small to serve as a foundation of one of the most humiliating quarrels that have occurred in the Navy for many years. The band incident, whatever precise facts concerning it would have been disgraceful anywhere. Whatever phrases used by the Admiral about the band and the bandmaster they do not reflect credit on the utterer.

MAKING A MOUNTAIN OF A MOLE-HILL.

The "Daily News" similarly lays stress on the smallness of the incidents which set the ponderous machinery of naval discipline in motion delayed the sailing of the fleet and set the whole country talking. It says that it was a pity that Collard fell below the praiseworthy model of Gilbert's captain of H. M. S. "Pinafore" who "never used a big big D—" The affairs raised the question whether something is seriously wrong with the spirit at work in the navy when the incidents of this order can attain such a momentous importance.

TO THE RESCUE OF ACCUSED.

The "Daily Chronicle does not suppose that there are 100 civilians in Britain who are not convinced that the verdict should have been "not guilty". If the verdict is allowed to stand it would mean that no officer under any provocation can safely exercise the right to protest, while a commander who dares to complain against the action of his superior officer however outrageous, may be sure of an abrupt ending of his career.—Reuter

DISMISSED FROM "CORMORANT" AND SEVERELY REPRIMANDED

LONDON, April 3.

Daniel has been dismissed from the ship "Cormorant" and severely reprimanded.—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, April 4.

Jerusalem.—The Grand Mufti gave special permission to the delegates to the International Missionary Council to visit the dome of the Rock and Temple. Later delegates were entertained on the top of the Mount of Olives by patriarchs and bishops of the ancient Eastern churches. The superior of the Abyssinian Convent as representing perhaps the most ancient surviving national church in Christendom roused particular interest of the visitors from the Far East striving to create their own national churches. Mingling of various ecclesiastical vestments with bright native costumes created a brilliant spectacle.—Reuter's Special.

CALCUTTA, April 4.

Obstructive tactics by Swarajist Councillors marked the first meeting of the Calcutta Corporation under the presidency of the new mayor. The Congress volunteers were absent. The validity of holding a meeting called by the old Mayor was questioned but eventually the Mayor ratified it. The appointment of six standing committees was proposed. Amendments to each were moved and poll demanded as the result of which in two and half hours only four committees were appointed.—A.P.

ANGLO EGYPTIAN RELATIONS

"PREPARING WAY FOR REAL FRIENDSHIP"

NAHAS PASHA ON REPLY TO FINAL BRITISH NOTE

LONDON, April 3.

Cairo.—Nahaz Pasha, speaking to pressmen, declared that the Egyptian Note was merely a statement of fact without any spirit of defiance or aggression. On the contrary the Egyptian Government was endeavouring to prepare the way for a real Anglo-Egyptian friendship by preventing causes of conflict.—Reuter.

(The Egyptian Note referred to above was in reply to the final British Note as stated in the following message from Reuter's dated London, March 31st:—

"It is learned that the Egyptian Government's reply to the final British Note after the rejection of the draft of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty, while expressing the desire for a friendly Anglo-Egyptian understanding, objects to the so-called interference in the internal affairs of Egypt. It states the Egyptian Government's willingness to insure the safety of foreigners, but disregards the Declaration of 1922 on the four reserved points and Britain's Note to the Powers undertaking the responsibility of safeguarding foreign interests in Egypt.

In view of the rejection of the treaty Britain now returns to the strict observance of her responsibilities under the 1922 Declaration including the protection of foreigners.")

REMOVAL OF PURDAH.

BHOPAL BEGUM CONGRATULATED BY SHUDDHI SABHA

DELHI, April 3.

The General Secretary, All-India Hindu Shuddhi Sabha wires:—

The All-India Hindu Shuddhi Sabha cordially congratulate Her Highness the Raj Kumari of Bhopal that she gave up the purdah at the opening ceremony of the Council-Bhavan of Bhopal, hoping that other Muslim ladies will follow her practical example to eradicate the purdah system.

IN AID OF NASIK COLLEGE

FANCY FAIR OPENED BY LADY AGA KHAN

Her Highness was received on arrival by the President and members of the Fancy Fair Committee and conducted to the dais on the first floor where a large and distinguished of ladies and gentlemen connected with the Gokhale Educational Society had gathered on the occasion.

Rani Saheb Champavati Pratapgirji Narsinggirji in inviting Lady Aga Khan to declare the Fair open traced the origin and growth and the educational activities of the Society since its foundaion in 1918. She then passed on to the Seth Hansraj Pragji Thackersey College at Nasik which had been in existence since 1924. It was now proposed to provide accommodation there for the residential facilities of lady students at that College, the scheme for the present being the election of three bungalows with accommodation for 8 students in each, at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,000 It was proposed for the present to erect the first of these three bungalows at a cost of Rs. 10,000. Of this amount, the speaker assured the gathering that Rs. 3,000 had already come in by way of donations and expressed the hope that the balance of Rs. 7,000 would be forthcoming from the present Fancy Fair which had been organised towards that end. The speaker then invited Lady Aga Khan to declare the Fair open.

Her Highness expressed her great pleasure in associating herself with the organisers of the Fair and thanked them for the honour which they did her by inviting her on that occasion. Her Highness then formally declared the Fair open.

Miss Dallas then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Lady Aga Khan which was adopted with acclamations.

The gathering then adjourned to the ground floor which has been tastefully laid out with many attractive features, paintings and amusements and it is hoped that the public will respond generously.

Her Highness Lady Aga Khan performed the opening ceremony on Wednesday evening, at Ram Baug, Cowasji Patel Tank, of the Fancy Fair organised by the Gokhale Educational Society in aid of the proposed hostel for lady students at Nasik.

DEOGHAR CONSPIRACY CASE ADJOURNED.

DEOGHAR, April 3.

Mr James, the Sessions Judge, resumed the hearing of the Deoghar conspiracy case this morning. The assessors were called one by one and questioned by the defence as to their knowledge of English and Bengali. Objections were taken by the defence to each of the assessors. The Judge allowed all the objections except one. The hearing of the case was then adjourned till tomorrow in order to enable other assessors who had not yet appeared to come.—A. P.

INSURANCE--A VAST UNEXPLORED FIELD

(Continued from page 7.)

ompanies. I am glad to say that all ssociations representing Indian trade and ndustry have now begun to take greater nterest in Indian insurance companies. Everywhere there is an awakening of national spirit and it behoves all of us nterested in insurance business to see that his atmosphere is maintained and continued for the benefit of Indian insurance usiness.

INSURANCE CREATES CAPITAL.

The development of insurance, especially f commercial insurance, requires the goodvill and co-operation of various foreign nsurance companies. I am glad to say hat such co-operation has been extended to ur Indian companies and all Indian and on-Indian insurance companies have been orking in a friendly spirit. Insurance reates a friendly feeling all over the world s the more risks are divided in all parts f the world, the less risky and more protable it is to insurance companies. Inurance habit increaseh with the developent of industries. Industries require apital and no country can do without apital. Insurance creates capital. Inurance is such a necessity that the securi- offered will tempt every one for his own afety to go for insurance. The growth f insurance and that of industries are oncomitant and go hand in hand in every ountry. Insurance is a charge levied oluntarily by each and every business and dustry. A sum is set apart to meet any ontingency of loss. Competition in inurance will affect both Indian and nondian groups adversely. I shall quote ere the remarks of the "Review" an nglish Insurance paper which has in its sue of Feb. 1928 given a review of the orking of Indian insurance companies. It ys as follows:—

"The features of the working accounts of these companies (Indian Insurance) that strike one is the evidence they afford of a low risk business, but that the business generally is done on extraordinarily high commission terms. The position in this respect improved in 1926, but it is still remarkable. In one or two cases the high rate of commission is to an extent due to the volume of re-insurances written, but there is clear evidence that commissions are very much above the usual scale and the profit which there should be in the business of the risk character indicated by the loss ratio is lost in the commission terms."

will thus be seen that business is secured n high commission terms, which absorb profit. I, therefore, appeal to all inustrialists, traders, landed proprietors and veryone who has anything to do with inurance in this country to place their busiess with Indian insurance companies.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS.

Insurance, unlike other business, is necesarily an international business. Insurnce Companies always like to spread their isks in as many parts of the globe and in aried business as possible as, in the event f loss, the Companies will always be proected from the revenues derived from difrent classes of business. The Insurance usiness is such that some countries have avourable loss experience and some other. ise. Insurance Companies generally ork on the basis of reciprocity thus creatg a universal brotherhood in this most portant business.

In conclusion, I hope and trust that the nference we are holding to-day will be e fore-runner of the greater interest ich the Indian insurance public will nce in their own national concerns and t before long all the Indian insurance mpanies will be placed in the happy posin of sharing the bulk of the business t the Indian insuring public are placing day. With these words, gentlemen, I in have great pleasure in welcoming you this first Conference of Indian Insurance mpanies.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The following is the full text of the sidential address of Mr. N. B. Sakala:—

ntlemen,

am much obliged to you for the honour have conferred by appointing me as President of the first Indian Insurance nference. I confidently hope that this nference will now be an annual event grow every year in usefulness and imtance.

he idea of holding this Conference had rigin in Bombay. This was acceleratby the activities of the Indian Insurance gation of this city. It was this Delefon who, during the last year, were ponsible for creating a great deal of rest in the public mind in favour of ian insurance companies. They ied on a regular and uninterrupted proanda both in the press and through phlets. All the Associations repreing Indian trade and commerce ughout India have welcomed the activi of this Delegation and have already n to take an active interest in Indian rance Companies. The experience ed by the Delegation during the last year has emboldened them to embark a more permanent organisation, and I glad to say that their efforts have been wned with success. The result is the nation of what is known as the Indian rance Companies' Association in Febru of this year.

REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE.

is, indeed, a gratifying feature that out of about 45 insurance companies of Indian origin who do different kinds of insurance business, almost all have joined the Conference, and at this stage, I would like to thank on your behalf the organizers, and especially Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, for the trouble they have taken, and congratulate them on the success attained.

Mr. Lalji has told you how backward India is in the matter of insurance. I shall supplement a few figures to what he has already given you. Life companies were much earlier in the field than fire and marine. Amongst these, the oldest existing life company is the Christian Mutual started in the United Provinces as long ago as 1847. The oldest limited life company is our well-known "Oriental" established in 1874.

Between that date and now some 50 companies (including Mutuals) have been established, and are still working.

Except the "Indian Mercantile" started in 1907 no real attempt was made to start Fire and Marine companies until 1919, when several substantially capitalised companies were established in Bombay and Calcutta.

The funds (including paid-up capital) of all Indian life companies do not very much exceed rupees 14 crores, and those of fire and marine may be put down at about 2 1|2 crores.

There are 56 Indian life companies, and 23 non-Indian companies doing life business. Amongst those doing fire and marine business, there are only 10 Indian and over 100 non-Indian.

I hope you will all realise how insignificant these figures are for a vast country like India as compared to other countries, not forgetting Japan.

WANTED INSURANCE SENSE.

Let me now come to the object of this Conference. Mr. Lalji has rightly said that the Indian and non-Indian companies have been working in a friendly spirit, and it is not our object here to ask the non-Indian companies to quit and leave the field to us. On the contrary, there is ample room still for all the non-Indian companies and many more Indian companies for the different insurance business. We have met to-day to make you realise what has already been achieved by Indian companies, specially life, what immense scope there is for more companies carried on by Indians, how much more can be done by a ready response by the great Indian public and how much more can the insurance business expand if the proper insurance 'sense' can be instilled in the public mind.

India is still on the fringe of insurance business as far as Indian companies are concerned. The existing companies have a great responsibility. They have to demonstrate that they can develop along the right lines and inspire the same confidence among the public as some of the non-Indian companies with millions of reserves behind them. I am glad to say that in life some of the Indian companies have shown results for a series of years which have absolutely consolidated their position, and to-day can hold their own against the best non-Indian companies that are working here. That is not enough, and such life companies should not be counted on the fingers end but by scores. Our efforts should be directed towards strengthening the position of those that are still struggling and starting many more in different parts of the country.

A MOURNFUL TALE.

I have a mournful tale to unfold when coming to fire, marine and accident. Here the progress is painfully slow. The few Indian companies which have already started have demonstrated their utility and their right of existence. I am, however, grieved to record that the public have not responded to their efforts to the extent they have a right to expect. The Indian public as a rule are suspicious and, if I may say so, ignorant on insurance matters. They have an idea that the foreign companies have very large reserves behind them, and have wider experience, and are, therefore, better able to meet losses than Indian companies of later growth. Again some of our big Capitalists and Industrialists have had very cordial relations with these foreign companies which they are loath to disturb. To an extent, these people are correct, but if a firm like the Tatas, who can be given some credit for business acumen, can see their way consistent with their responsibility to confine all their business, extending to some crores, with an Indian company, surely others can do the same.

I can assure you, gentlemen, that most of our Indian companies are now on very sound insurance lines. Whatever risk is entrusted to them (never mind for how many lacs) according to the best insurance practice, a restricted limit is retained and the rest re-insured with other sound companies who in their turn reciprocate similarly. It is this wide distribution which gives security. Some of our public utility companies, who have now begun giving the Indian companies a share of their business, have thoroughly examined the position before doing so. I am quite ready to admit that the Indian companies have first to deserve and then to desire, but I am quite confident that most of our Indian companies can stand the most severe scrutiny. Most of them have employed the right kind of experts, have built up reserves at the sacrifice of dividends in spite of the clamour of their shareholders, and now can with all justification claim your business.

DUTY OF THE PUBLIC.

It is now the turn of the great Indian public to support them. There should be some enthusiasm in them, there should be patriotism and business instinct. I am no politician, but I am sufficiently a business man to feel in my heart that the Swaraj for India depends to a great extent on its industry, commerce, banking and insurance. God helps those who help themselves. On economic as well as patriotic ground, it is your bounden duty to place all your business with the Indian companies which are already existing, and thus give a stimulus to the promotion of new companies. This is the surest way of conserving India's wealth in the country itself. Big and small, all can help. I ask for the right vision and right perspective, and I do hope this appeal will not fall on deaf ears but practical results will be achieved by the time we meet again next year.

Before I finish, there is one important question I must refer to, namely, Insurance Legislation. As far back as June 1925, a draft insurance bill was published in the "Gazette of India," and most of us were requested to send in our comments on it.

The insurance bill seems to have disappeared. The original reason for its disappearence was that Government proposed to wait the report of a body sitting in London to recommend alteration to the English Insurance Act.

To the best of our knowledge, the report has now been made, and we are but awaiting Government's next move in the matter.

WANTED LEGISLATION.

The Government of India Bill as originally published, provided for deposits from every insurance company, and in this connection, it is important to us to insist that the final wording makes it clear that subsidiary companies working in India shall be required to make a separate deposit; that each American company be required to put up a separate deposit however it may be worked or controlled in India. Numerous American companies have entered this country free, but some of us know the onerous requirements before an Indian company can enter America, and lastly any firm or person representing "Lloyds" or other similar underwriting body shall be required to put up a deposit. "Lloyds" is really a combination of a great number of very small insurance companies, and it is a matter for consideration as to whether one deposit should be regarded as sufficient. This is a legitimate demand of indigenous insurance companies and would be readily granted in any country.

PROTECTION OF INDIAN INSURANCE.

I think we should go further than deposits, however, and strongly commend to the Government of India the idea as to whether it is not possible to think out some reasonable and moderate form of protection for Indian insurance companies. The question is a difficult one, but it has been done in other countries.

We do not want anything unreasonable, as it might do more harm than good, by provoking retaliation on Indian companies outside India. We want some moderate suggestion that would constitute a slight inducement to Indians to insure with Indian companies, in order that the progress of Indian companies may be assisted.

After all the Indian companies sell insurance in much the same manner as other people sell cotton or steel.

I once again congratulate those who have conceived the idea of this Conference. Let us realise this is merely the commencement of our task and there is much work ahead. This will have to be an active and life Conference working throughout the year because once the pace is slacken ed much of the good work can be undone. If the right sort of propaganda is carried on much can be done to shake off the present listlessness of our countrymen and will go a great way towards promoting a spirit of good will and co-operation by which alone substantial progress can be made.

PLIGHT OF RAILWAY WORKERS

INSECURITY OF SERVICE AND INSUFFICIENCY OF WAGES.

NEED FOR WAGE-FIXING MACHINERY

Mr. V. V. Giri, General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation writes:—

It is more than three years since Mr. M. K. Acharya's resolution in the Assembly asking the Government to institute an All-India enquiry into the grievances of the Railwaymen was passed without division. Sir Charles Innes the then Commerce Member brushed aside the resolution that there existed no burning grievances among the Railway Workers, that there was no insecurity of service among them and that all the employees were so contented that there were no strikes at all. Soon after this opinion was given expression to there was a strike of gigantic nature of the North-Western Railway. Sometime after B. N. W. Ry., then S. I. Ry., then B. N. Ry., finally culminating in the recent lock-out in the E. I. Ry. showed signs of great industrial unrest by resorting to direct action. All of these strikes have more or less originated from two main causes, namely insecurity of service and insufficiency of wages among the Railwaymen.

NEED FOR WAGE-FIXING MACHINERY.

The Government's recent communique on Kharagpur Workshops dispute admitted that a series of Bloc retrenchments on various Railways in India are under contemplation, adding to the fastly growing number of the unemployed in India. Apart from the grievance on account of insecurity of employment due to high-handed dismissals, spasmodic retrenchments largely due to irresponsible engagement of new men knowingly surplus to requirements and other futile causes, the Railwaymen are paid scandalously low wages and there is no such thing as 'Equal pay for equal work' even in the same categories of employment, let alone the glaring racial discrimination perpetrated in the Superior Supervising Establishments. The necessity of a proper machinery for fixing at least minimum wages has never been so keenly felt as at present. The present lock-out in the Lillooah Workshops is an instance to the point. It will be remembered that the B. N. Ry. Workers on the basis of the series of indisputable family budgets, were the first to give a definite lead to the agitation for awarding at least Rs. 30|- p.m. for the unskilled labour in India.

"WAIT AND SEE" POLICY.

At a time when the present drift in the English Industrial Circles is towards Industrial Peace and when great Industrialists like Sir Alfred Mond are attempting to introduce an era of good relationship between the employers and the employees with the assistance of British Trades Union Congress, it is regrettable that the Government of India who are the real owners of most of the Railways in India should continue to adopt a dangerous policy of 'wait and see' inviting frequent strikes and lock-outs on the Railways, by not consenting to hold a joint enquiry with equal representation of the employers and workers to go into the question of alleviating the unjust working conditions of the Railwaymen. One expects of a Government which held an enquiry into the grievances of the Postal and Telegraph Employees with so much good results to adopt a similar attitude towards the Railwaymen.

APPEAL TO GOVT.

It is never too late to mend and on behalf of the All India Railwaymen's Federation voicing the consensus of the opinion of 750,000 Railway employees, I appeal to the Government of India to change their angle of vision and call for a joint Council of Employers and Workers' representatives to solve the question of Railwaymen's grievances after the manner of the joint Industrial Councils in Great Britain and other Countries. It may also be suggested that such Councils should be made also to serve initially the purpose of Wages Boards and Conciliation Boards in addition to dealing with local and individual grievances of the employees.

Unless the statesmanship of Sir George Rainy takes up seriously the great question of the growing number of Industrial Disputes on the Indian Railways on the lines suggested above, there seems to be no way out for removing the present unhealthy state of strained relationship between the Railwaymen and their employers.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES

ASSOCIATION FORMED IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, April 4.

Many of the leading Indian Life Assurance Companies met on the 2nd instant in the offices of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance, Company Limited, Bombay, with the object of forming an Association of the Indian Life Offices. The convener was Pandit K. Santanam of the Lakshmi Insurance Co. Ltd., of Lahore. The first steps for starting such an association were taken nearly two years ago, but owing to various objections raised in the meantime the matter had to be held in suspense up to now..

Among those present at the meeting were Mr. H. E. Jones and Mr. Douglas Forrest of the Oriental, Mr. R. K. R. Cama and Messrs. Allum Senior and Junior of the Empire, Mr. Girdhari Lal Mallick of the Bharat, Mr. A. V. Nabar of the Nagpur Pioneer, Mr. P. C. Ray of the Hindu Mutual of Calcutta, Mr. H. L. Humphreys of the National, Mr. N. Datta of the Hindustan Co-operative, Mr. J. C. Setalvad, and Mr. K. C. Desai, of the Industrial and Prudential, Mr. S. B. Cardmaster of the Bombay Life, Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee of the Zenith, Mr. W. G. Chirmule of the Western India, Mr. C. G. Fozder of the Asian, Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit K. Santanam of the Lakshmi.

The United India of Madras the Andhra and the National Indian wrote expresing their willingness to join the Association though they were unable to be present.

ASSOCIATION QUITE NECESSARY.

Mr. H. E. Jones who was voted to the chair welcomed the representatives of the several companies and stressed the necessity and advantages of an association of Indian Life Assurance Companies.

He was followed by Pandit K. Santanam, the convener, Mr. Cama and Mr. Humphreys.

There was general agreement that an association was quite necessary and it was unanimously resolved that those present should form themselves into an association to be called "The Indian Life Assurance Offices Association." It was also resolved that about ten other companies should be invited to become members of the Association.

The Association is open to all companies registered in India and with their Head Offices situated in India.

A sub-committee of six was formed to consider the Draft Constitution and Bye-laws and make recommendations to the general meeting to be held the following day.

The meeting was again held on Tuesday, 3rd April, and the Draft Constitution as recommended by the sub-committee was adopted with slight modifications.

The following office bearers were elected:—

President: Mr. H. E. Jones; Deputy President: Mr. K. C. Vidyarthi; Secretary: Pandit K. Santanam.

Executive Committee: Messrs. E. F. Allum, Byramjee Hormusjee, W. Rae, P. C. Ray, K. C. Desai and S. B. Cardmaster

The Executive Committee meets on Thursday, 5th April, at 11 a.m. to take further steps.—A. P.

'INCORRECT STATEMENTS".

LONDON, April 3.

Rugby.—With reference to the Egyptian question the statements published that cabinet meetings held in London yesterday were summoned to consider the note addressed by the Egyptian Government to Lord Lloyd are incorrect. As neither of the meetings held were Egyptian affairs discussed. The Egyptian note is receiving consideration but there is no disposition in London official circles to exaggerate its importance. Since the Anglo-Egyptian draft treaty was rejected by the Egyptian Government the situation of course continues to be governed by the declaration of 1922.—B. O. W.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

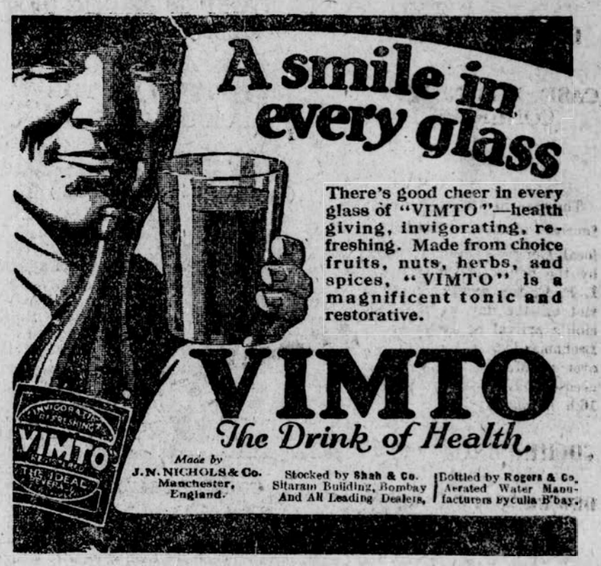
Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....


A smile in every glass
There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative.
VIMTO
The Drink of Health
Made by J.N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England.
Stocked by Shah & Co. Sitaram Building, Bombay And All Leading Dealers.
Bottled by Rogers & Co. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla Bbay.

GROSSMITH'S
PHUL-NANA
PERFUME
A Bouquet of India's Choicest Flowers
A fascinating and elusive fragrance that pleases the most fastidious taste.
Phul-Nana FACE POWDER retains its subtle fragrance and protects the Complexion throughout the most strenuous day.
Phul-Nana VANISHING CREAM, a delightful Face Cream, softens and beautifies the Skin and helps you defy the worst rigours of the climate.
FROM ALL CHEMISTS AND BAZARS.
Ask for GROSSMITH'S, the original and only genuine.
SOLE PROPRIETORS & INVENTORS—
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd., LONDON.
AGENT IN INDIA—WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY.
PHUL-NANA
TOILET SOAP
BATH CRYSTALS
HAIR LOTION
BRILLIANTINE
SHAMPOO POWDER
POWDER LEAF BOOKS
TOILET WATER
DENTAL CREAM
SACHETS
CACHOUS
Complete the perfect Toilet.

THE
BOMBAY LIFE
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
(Established in India 1908)
It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.
Excellent prospects to Agents
For Particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager.
73-75 Apollo Street, Bombay.

OVER 5 LACS ALREADY IN USE
THIS IS ENOUGH TO SPEAK FOR
Dr. J. M. Mallick's (REGD. NO. 81)
PATENT
Ic-Mic-Cooker
THE ORIGINAL & THE BEST
Write for illustrated catalogue
IC-MIC-COOKER CO
29, COLLEGE ST., CALCUTTA.
TELEGRAMS: ICMICOOKER. POST BOX 7501 CALCUTTA.

Choose a

B·S·A

BICYCLE

and you will have a bicycle that will stand any amount of rough usage and bad weather, and will still look as well and run as smoothly as when new. All B.S.A. Bicycles are made throughout in the B.S.A. factories and guaranteed for fifty years

Send for free B.S.A. catalogue.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO

313, Hornby Road, Bombay

Ride a B.S.A. Motor Bicycle.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

Established 1911.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 3,36,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,00,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

LOCAL BRANCHES :—

Mandvi, Zaveri Bazar, Share Bazar and Abdul Rehman Street.

BRANCHES :—

Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jharia, Lyallpur, Kasur, Madras, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Asansol Hyderabad (Dn.) Secunderabad, Chandausi, Hapur and Ahmedabad.

London Agents :—

MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED.

Agents in America :—

THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. of New York

Agents in Germany :—

THE DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.

E. P. MASANI, Manager.

TO SECURE

Health & Strenght

USE

ZANDU'S

Makardhwaj

a Remedy that in

Preventing Intestinal Fermentation Developing Digestive Powers and Promoting Health and Strength is

Unrivalled in Ayurved IN

General Debility Nervous Debility

Never fail to use it in either of the two forms: SUVARNA GHATIT

Makardhwaj

Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali V?

(Purna Chandrodaya) RUPEES TEN PER TOLA

SUVARNA MISHRIT

Makardhwaj Guti

Kwalpa Chandrodaya, Makardhwaj (Bhaishajya Ratnavali Bhwa.)

(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan) RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA

Have it from To-day

Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet

ZANDU Pharmaceutical Works, Ld., SAYANI ROAD, BOMBAY, 14

Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kal BOMBAY.

KATHIAWAD NOTES

PROPOSED CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ACTIVITIES OF THE SMALLER CHIEFS

(From Our Own Correspondent)

RAJKOT, April 2.

A meeting of the Rajkot State Chamber of Commerce was held in the last week of March in the Rang Mahal at Rajkot. H. H. the Thakore Saheb was present. The one very important problem, not only before the city but before the whole Province—the problem that needs be solved at once is that of the smaller tradesmen of Kathiawad. This unfortunate class is now pitiably struggling in the mire of the universal post-war crisis, and if nothing is done to save them, great many of this vital class will soon be extinct to the eternal loss to the provincial trade.

TO HELP TRADERS.

The Rajkot Chamber considered this problem in all its aspects and finally decided to form a syndicate with a view to help these traders. The Thakore Saheb has, on behalf of the State consented to grant them loans through the syndicate. The State Bank will, it is understood, take immediate steps to recover the past advances, which, by all means, would be no mean addition to the sinews of war.

PROPOSED CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Since the establishment of the Rajkot State Chamber of Commerce the question has often been privately discussed by some of the leading merchants of Kathiawar whether or not is the establishment of a Kathiawar Chamber of Commerce of any consequence. I understand that a preliminary scheme was prepared by an enthusiastic merchant of Rajkot, but little progress has since been achieved, and the scheme is now hanging fire. It is interesting to note that in some quarters now, the question is again being discussed. I have tried to know the views of some of the leading merchants of Junagad, Jamnagar, Porbandar and Rajkot. Many of them believe that such an institution can, if it is wisely conceived, go a long way to promote Kathiawar trade, manufacture, shipping, Insurance, etc. It may also encourage and assist Kathiawadi traders in all parts of the world, and may open an Information Bureau for the purpose of obtaining and supplying to persons as well as firms information on commercial points as well as particulars about Kathiawadi manufacturers, merchants and traders, etc.

THE TALUKDAR'S MEMORIAL.

Since the appointment of the Buttler Committee a mild stir has been created in the citadels of the smaller states of Kathiawar. "Where is the place of the smaller Chiefs in the inquiry of the Committee?" is a question anxiously asked by the various smaller Chiefs and Talukdars. With a view to place their demands before the Committee they have prepared a memorial to be submitted before the Buttler Mission. It may not be denied that these Chiefs also have grievances of their own, and above all they want the right of sending their representative in the Chamber of Princes.

SANATORIUM AT SONGAD.

Songad is a health resort near Bhavnagar. The climate of the place greatly suits the consumptives. It is understood that a Kathiawadi merchant of Bombay desires to erect an up-to-date sanatorium there for the benefit of the middle class sufferers, and efforts are made to secure a suitable building out of the many abandoned by the Agency since the abolition of its offices from Songad. But a difficulty has now arisen for, the Girasias of Songad have applied to the Agency authorities requesting them to hand them over the possession of Songad. The Agency's decision is anxiously awaited.

RAJKOT ASSEMBLY.

The session of the Rajkot Assembly commences on the 4th of April. It has a lively agenda of 110 questions and 87 resolutions.

Secunderabad, April 3rd.—The story of a gruesome crime reaches here from Mahratwada District. It is alleged that with a view to obtain proficiency in conjuring, three Hindus took a Hindu lad into the jungles and sacrificed him at the shrine of Goddess. The Police are enquiring into the case.—A. P.

WONDERS OF PSYCHIC POWER

and miracles of Astrology by the Unrivalled Astrologer of the East. Bharati Bhushan Prof. PRAKASARAO, Premier Astrologer of India who has nearly 100000 clients living in India, America, Europe and Africa, etc. and author of several books on Astrology.

Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 20-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all." Apply to:—

KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vuizagram City.

"ALICE IN WONDERLAND"

£5,000 PAID FOR FIRST EDITION COPY

£15,400 FOR ORIGINAL MSS. OF L. CARROL'S

LONDON, April 3.

The English record price of £15,400 was paid at Sotheby's for an original manuscript of Lewis Carrol's "Alice in Wonderland." The purchaser was Dr. Rosenbach of Philadelphia and the vendor original "Alice", now Mrs. Alice Hargreaves. The previous English record was £15,000 in 1919 for "The Passionate Pilgrim." Dr. Rosenbach announced that he would allow the nation to have the manuscript for the price he paid. Dr. Rosenbach paid the record price of £5,000 for the first edition copy of "Alice in Wonderland."—Reuter.

MRS. HARGREAVES' COLLECTION FETCHES £19,191.

Mrs. Alice Hargreaves sat behind the auctioner during the sale. Her collection realised a total of £19,191. A copy of Kipling's "Schoolboy Lyrics", his first book printed in India in 1881, was sold at Sotheby's for £580. The manuscript of Kipling's "Ballad of Ahmedshah" was bought by Dr. Rosenbach for £500.—Reuter's Special.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

RESIGNS PRESIDENTSHIP OF TOC H.

LONDON, April 3.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has resigned his position as one of the Presidents of Toc H owing to the decision of the Executive not allowing unitarian ministers to be appointed padres of the movement.—Reuter's Special.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: ARIES

If to-day is your birthday, carelessness, recklessness and restlessness distinguish your curious career. You feel at times like Panagal in his prosaic depressed fantasy or Burdwan in his (rather her) "Chorus Girl" embassy flirting with some "Empire-builders" if not with a viscount or earl in embryo, little caring that all these metamorphoses of yours are keenly watched by sleuth hounds having as their headquarters Scotland Yard (or its local counterpart, the farthest end of North Hornby Road) far from the nonagenarian gipsy woman who correctly tells all of us our mysterious past, our doubtful future and shady present. You make reckless statements in (mango) season and out (of Assembly or Council), and are the first to retract them,—or lick or your own spittle, as it is called,—without any compunction or compulsion,—a sign of the twentieth century. Whether man or woman, at one moment your puff-out your cheeks and scowl aggressively whether at the sweetest girl you know (if man) or at your sweet sinewy saudow (if a flapper): at another moment, your cheeks are at the disposal of your aggressor with a mutual bowl of 'delight. This fickleness of nature will cost you dearly—more than what it costs to Sircar when, in its frenzy, it, one day, sponges the Swarajists, scowls at them the next day, woos the non-Brahmins and their confreres the third day; but never wins the hearts of either" The Father, the generous Creator, however, forgives them for, as the Prophet pleaded successfully: "Father forgive them for they know not what they do".!

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF BEST PETROL.

RUSSIAN OIL PRODUCTS, LD. ON ITS CAUSE

LONDON, April 3.

Announcing the reduction of price of best petrol to eleven pence and half a penny, the Russian Oil Products, Limited, says that Combine reductions were initiated for the purpose of eliminating non-Combine firms, but "we intend to hold the clientele secured in the past four years."—Reuter's Special.

GOLD COAST'S NEW TAKORADI HARBOUR

OPENED BY MR. J. H. THOMAS

LONDON, April 4.

Sekondi.—Ex-Colonial Minister, Mr. J. H. Thomas, opened new Takoradi harbour in the gold coast. The harbour covers 200 acres, and cost four million sterling.—Reuter's Special.

What is Your Money worth?

Less Popular Cigarettes Cost More

The low price of Wills's Gold Flake is only made possible by their popularity. Ask for

Wills's

Gold Flake

4 annas per packet of 10.

Fresh stocks imported from England weekly

The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd. G.P/31

BOMBAY SOCIAL SERVICE CONFERENCE

PREPARATIONS FOR SECOND SESSION

It has now been decided to hold the second session of the Bombay Social Service Conference on Saturday 14th and Sunday 15th April 1928 at the Malabari Memorial Hall, Harvey Road, Bamdevi. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has kinwly consented to preside on the occasion. Papers have been invited from competent persons on (1) Vigilance Work and (2) Village Reconstruction and it is proposed to print and distribute them among the delegates some days before the commencement of the Conference so that the delegates may get some time to consider the problems as they are presented before them in these papers and arrive at some mature and well-thought conclusions. Papers have so far been received from Swami Sanbuddhanand and Mr. R K. Dadachanji on "Village Reconstruction and from Dr. Miss Jerbanoo E. Misttri "Prostitution." Mr. H. W Bryant of the Y. M. C. A. and Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Bhil Seva Mandal have also promised to contribute papers on "Vigilance Work" and "Village Reconstruction" respectively. The following institutions have joined the Conference

(1) Social Service League (2) Servants of India Society (3) Seva Sadan Society (4) Y. M. C. A (5) Y. W. C. A. (6) University Settlement (7) Bombay Presidency Women's Council (8) American Marathi Mission (9) U. F. C. Mission (10) Arya Mahila Samaj (11) Rashtriya Stri Sabha (12) Ketshed Mandal (13) Y M. Zoroastrian Association (14) Gokhale Education Society (15) Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association (16) Nagpada Neighbourhood House (17) Shri Jain Mahila Samaj (18) Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Association (19) Bombay Vigilance Association (20) Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute (21) Prarthana Samaj (22) Social Service Training Centre for Women (23) Society for the protection of children in Western India (24) Medical Relief League (25) Students' Brotherhood (26) Parsi Charity Organization Society (27) Fort Co-operative Institute (28) Marathi Theosophical Federation (29) Bombay Co-operative Institute (30) Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj (31) Gujarathi Hindu Stri Mandal (32) The Young Zoroastrians (33) Grant Road Parsi Association (34) Mutual Helping Society (35) Kanara Catholic Association.

Those institutions that have not joined already should do so without delay and thus help the Managing Committee to make the Conference a success. The delegation fee for institutions is Rs. 5 and for individuals Rs. 2. The Reception Committee Membership is Rs. 3.

Invitations to the various social service institutions are being sent to co-operate with the Bombay Council of Social Workers under whose auspices the Conference is to be held, and it is expected that many more will soon join. For further information please write to Mr. D. S. Savardekar, Secretary, Social Service Conference, Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for 6 months' Bills at Rs. 97-9-3 and above, aggregating Rs.78,75,000 were received and accepted in full and tenders at Rs. 97-9 were allotted approximately 35 per cent. The total amount of 6 months' bills allotted was 1 crore. Tenders for 3 months' bills at Rs. 98.10 and above aggregating Rs. 10,25,000 were also received and accepted. All lower tenders were rejected. The average rates of accepted tenders for 6 months' and 3 months bills are Rs. 97-9-5 and Rs. 98.10 respectively. From 28th March to 2nd April intermediate bills for Rs. 8,75,000 were sold of which 5 lakhs were six months' and 3,75,000 three months' bills. Intermediate 3 months' bills will be issued from 4th to 10th April at Rs. 98-101.

Tenders for Rupees 1-1-2 crores of 3 months' bills will be received on Wednesday the 11th April, 1928. Successful tenderers should make the payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 13th April, 1928. Other conditions are as previously announced.

SCHOOL FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

In an appeal to the public the Depressed India Association is asking for funds to erect a school house.

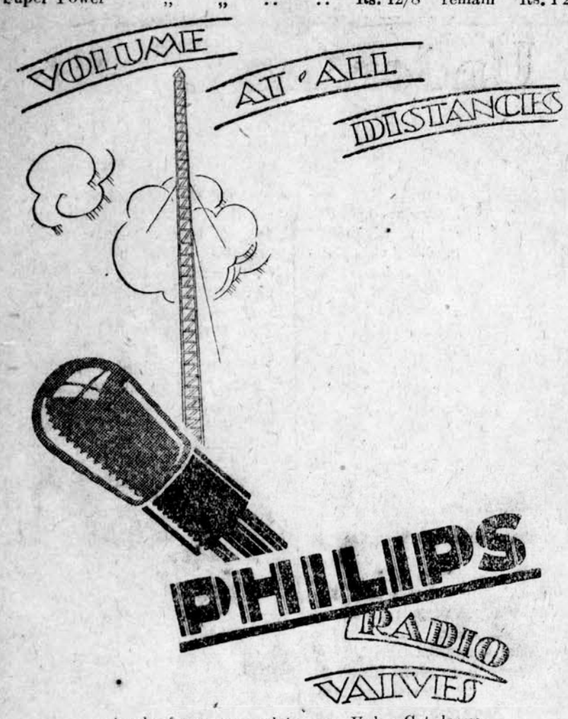
On the 21st June, 1926, the Improvement Trust alloted a site on Clerk Road, of 415 Square yards, for the purpose in view with a condition however that, if the plans were not submitted and the work taken in hand before the expiry of the year thereafter, the offer would be withdrawn.

Only one year and two months therefore remain and though the plans are ready, it is to be regretted no funds are available to carry them into execution. In the Engineer's estimate Rs. 30,000, are required to defray the building expenses. Every attempt is made to make the depressed classes take an interest in the Scheme and lists are distributed amongst them for, four anna subscription. Already a sum of Rs. 1,500 has been collected thus.

Donations are invited which will be gratefully acknowledged by the Hon. Treasurer Mr. P. S. Asavale, whose long record of public service should provide sufficient guadantees for their safe custody. Arrangements are also made at the Imperial Bank of India, Byculla Branch, whose Agents will also receive donations on behalf of the Association.

With a view to popularise broadcasting in India
Messrs. PHILIPS have made a
Great Reduction in their Prices of
Philips' Radio Receiving Valves
from 1st April, 1928, until further notice.

General purpose Valves from	Rs. 8/8	reduced to Rs.	7/-
Double Grid ,, ,, ...	Rs. 9/8	,, ,, Rs.	7/-
Power	Rs. 10/-	,, ,, Rs.	8/-
Super Power ,, ,, ...	Rs. 12/8	remain Rs.	12/8



Apply for our complete new Valve Catalogue.
Obtainable from all Radio Dealers or from the Agents:—
PRECIOUS ELECTRIC CO. RADIO DEPARTMENT.
BANSILAL MOTILAL MANSIONS, 16, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Obtainable in Poona at N. RASTOMJEE & SONS 11, Arsenal Road.

THE
'SILLIDAR'
Keyless Lever Watch
Nickel Silver Rs 25
Sterling Silver " 30
Rolled Gold " 38

"ON DUTY?"

"Like me! By-the-way, I'm Never late of the WEST END WATCH CO. 'Fraid I don't belong to the Regulars, but I'm O. C. Time. One of the few who ever succeeded in making Time understand its sense of duty. How? Oh! by a strict system of discipline in the manufacturing, we've made WEST END WATCHES know how to keep step. Day in and day out, they keep the right time—left, right, left, right. As regular in their action as a Brigade of Guards.
WEST END WATCHES are built to uphold the traditions of the soldier. Made of the right stuff .... they have been proved and found not wanting under all conditions".

SEND FOR FREE Illustrated Catalogue
West End Watch Co.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

WIDEN THE FIELD OF YOUR BUSINESS AND INCREASE THE SALE OF YOUR GOODS BY ADVERTISING IN
"SWARAJYA"
the leading Nationalist Daily of South India, including the Indian States of Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, Etc.,
For further particulars and Advertisement rates apply to:—
MANAGER, "SWARAJYA," 40, Broadway, MADRAS.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—Though much has been said or written about unemployment and its attendant misery, little has been so ar done to alleviate the severity of the situation. Ignorant people have been ridiculing and vilifying it without being able to comprehend the gravity of the problem. The commercial magnates too, have been exhibiting and maintaining an inveterate nonchalance, too worthy of censure. Of course, to those who look down upon it with a supercilious attitude, the subject may appear to be of trivial value but a careful scrutiny into this abstruse problem is sure to make them capricious in their refractory opinion. It is immensely mortifying as well as heartrending to notice the existence of unemployment among the citizens of a prominent place like Bombay which contends the prestige in calling herself one of the leading commercial centres. Day by day, the situation is assuming unimaginable proportions. The strength of these 'gentlemen at large' is ever multiplying. It is, therefore, high time for the Government or the propitious philanthropists to seek effectual means to nip the pernicious evil in the bud.

A year ago, I believe, the Labour Office of Bombay, undertook on its own initiative to take a census of the unemployed in order to seek a remedy by which to ameliorate their wretched condition. With this laudable object in view, innumerable printed forms were indiscriminately distributed in almost every office to be filled up and returned by the unemployed relatives and friends of those who were already in harness. According to the statement of the Labour Office, it transpires, that the scheme was a failure as only a limited number of these forms were promptly returned to the office of issue while a great many of them either lay discarded or neglected perhaps without the least thought of the ensuing gain. Evidently, the enthusiasm of the Labourites was damped as they were not able to reckon the exact number of the unemployed. The statement further goes to show that if only the request had been complied with by every individual, it would have been quite feasible to find out an effective antidote that would have curtailed much of the existing misery. How far this version is credible, I am hardly able to tell. Nevertheless, I will grant the authenticity of it.

What is now needed is a repetition of the former investigation and when every unemployed individual has fulfilled what is required of him, the Labour Office should try to persuade the other commercial offices, railway and steamship companies to collaborate with them while deciding about the proposed measures that are to be adopted in the absorption of these people back into service.

The privations which these unemployed people suffer from, are too humble to expect redress and their distresses are too great even for pity. Their wretchedness excites rather horror than sympathy. Some are without the covering even of rags while others are emaciated with disease; the world has disowned them; society bangs its doors against their tribulation and gives them up to nakedness and hunger. These poor people who have once seen happier days in their lives are now turned out to taste the acridity of an unbearable calamity.

Why was I born a man to witness the sufferings of people I cannot relieve. The slightest misfortunes of the great, the most imaginary uneasiness of the rich are magnified with all the power of grandiloquence, and held up to engage our sufferings of people I cannot relieve. The poor weep unheeded; persecuted by every subordinate species of tyranny and every law that is framed to give the rich, relief, becomes an enemy to them.

Why was this heart of mine made up of so much sensibility? or why was not my fortune adapted to its impulse? Tenderness, without a capacity of relieving, only makes the man who feels it more wretched than the object which pleads for succour.—Yours, etc.,

KALYANPUR GOPAL RAO.
Dr. Gore's Building,
Seventh Road, Khar, March 28.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

Health of Bombay durinv the week ending 31st March last: the total mortality 608 was 23 more than in the preceding week, the death rate registered 28.4. The mortality for the 13th week of 1927 was 596 and death rate 28.9 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1923-27 was 738 and death rate 30.4.

Out of the total deaths 131 were amoug infant under one year of age. Cholera caused 1 attack 1 death. Smallpox caused 62 attacks (including 1 imported from Santa Cruz) and 26 deaths. Plague caused 28 attacks and 25 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 294 as against 333 for the 13th week of 1927 and 334 the quinquinnial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1923-1927).

News has been received from Aurangabad that a murder accompanied by theft took place in the Subhedars office when an Arab sepoy guarding the Treasury was murdered and Rs. 1,000 stolen. Police investigation is progressing.—A. P.

KARVE SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

APPEAL TO RICH AND POOR

Prof. V. M. Joshi, President Karve Jubilee Committee, Hingna has issued the following appeal:—

Professor Karve, is not only a founder of institutions like the Widows' Home and the Indian Women's Univerity but is in himself an institution. His name is honoured not only in Maharashtra but in the whole of India, not only by the rich (to whom by the bye this appeal is addressed) but also by the poor (for whose daughters and sisters he has been selfflessly and zealously working for more than thirty years), not only by this or that political party but by all parties, not only by the heterodox but also by the orthodox section of the people. This unique position he did not attain in a day, nor without the difficulties and the trials which are the inevitable lot of all who attempt to do something good and great, against the prejudices and deen-rooted sentiments of the common people, especially when these attempts are not backed by wealth or position. Himself a poor man, without much help or even appreciation from the rich during the first decade of his work, hated and calumniated by the uneducated for his heterodoxy in educating the widows and supported very lukewarmly by the educated because of what they considered to be his cowardice in not going as far as they wanted him to go, he has succeeded after years of strenuous, patient and self-abasing work in converting his enemies into admirers and his lukewarm sympathisers into zealous adherents.

Men of his stamp are rare anywhere, but especially in a country like India which, through the conjunction of a number of circumstances, does not, or cannot recognise and encourage its heroes. That such a man should be among us for many a year to come is naturally the wish of a who know him or have heard of him (which means practically the wole of literate India), and one of the best ways of prolonging the lives of such men is to let them feel by our actions that after all we do recognise their worth and that we are desirous of helping forward causes they have so selfflessly made their own. Some of his friends and admirers have already started a Fund with a view to instituting scholarships in his name, the scholarships to be utilised for the education of helpless widows. It is hoped that the aristocracy as well as the intelligentsia will gladly help forward this movement and enable the organizers of this Fund to announce on his seventy-first birth-day the collection of a sum which will gladden him on that day and add to the health, enthusiasm and optimism which he still retains, thanks not only to his regular and temperate habits but also to the invigorating and energising nature of noble thoughts and aspirations, coupled with unblemished character.

STALLS OR STABLES ?

A DANGER TO PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. S. Natesan, Assistant Secretary, Municipal Market Stall-holders' Association, writes:—

In connection with the grievances of the stall-holders of Municipal Markets, which are being agitatetd in representation to the Municipal Corporation I desire to state that as a result of investigation it has been found that in the case of stall-holders of Municipal Markets there is also involved a question of grave danger to public health. The stall-holders' commodities that are being kept on the stalls are exposed to all sorts of filthy refuse that comes along the wind, from the surrounding guttors and katchra baskets and this refuse brings with it such germs as are harmful to the skin. Again it is so filthy and dirty that it helps in the breeding of these germs. Further it seems the repairs, painting and whitewashing are totally ignored since generations together. If anybody wants to satisfy himself whether the above statements are true or not they can give a casual visit to the Erskine Road Market, Parel, and other markets

Secondly, the roofs I think are specially made of tins and with a very low height to transmit heat directly on the vegetables and other asticles of the stall-holdess which not only makes the articles dry but also roasts the men.

Thirdly there are a good many occupants of footpath anr hawkers who sit on the very door of the markets and thus not only tamaging the stall-holters' business but also is a great nuisance to the public I fail to understand why the men are occupying the stalls when they are allowed to sit outside the markets. I am afraid the stall-holders will leave the stalls and occupy these footpaths by whijh the percentage of vacant stalls will increase whiih is to-day in its zenith and also it wjlul go against the principles for which the markets were originally built. As are at tresent these bazars cannot be called as stalls but stables.

DEATH OF PROMINENT CONGRESSMAN

BENARES, April 3.

Many Hindu Congress workers including Messrs. Shivaprasad Gupta and Sampurnanand besides a large number of Mussalmans attended this afternoon the funeral of Hakim Hussain Khan, a prominent congressman whose death occurred last

Beauty From Oxygen

THE boon of complexion-clearing Oxygen is made available for every lady's dressing table by the production of Ven-Yusa Cream. This fragrant refined preparation works wonders for the skin by bringing out to the full its latent beauty.

Ven-Yusa purifies the pores and vitalises the jaded tissues. It lightens the skin and preserves its soft, velvety texture against sunburn, irritation and other evils of excessive heat and dust.

Being perfectly *non-greasy* Ven-Yusa is delightful to use. No toilet is complete without this Oxygen beauty-bringer.

VEN-YUSA
The Cream For Our Climate
In Dainty Opal Jars, price Re. One.

I.V. 283
Agents:—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Charni Road, Bombay.

4 REASONS—WHY?
ONE SHOULD INSURE WITH
THE CALCUTTA INSURANCE LD.
Rs. 200,000 DEPOSITED WITH THE GOVT.

For Prospectus and District Agency Apply

1. Permanent disability Features.
2. Revival of lapsed policies any time before completion of their terms.
3. Guaranteed investment policies are unique and unprecedented.
4. Automatic non-forfeiture provisions with other up-to-date privileges.

Director. 15, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA

SYRUP HÆMOGEN
of The BENGAL IMMUNITY Co., Ltd.

Is a BLOOD RESTORATIVE and aids DIGESTION. An Ideal Tonic after an attack of Malaria or Typhoid. Very useful in the treatment of general debility and for Tuberculosis patients.

Obtainable from all leading CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS, or from

BOMBAY STOCKISTS:
The POPULAR PHARMACY,
Phone No. 40784. GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY 7.

The BENGALEE
(ESTD. 1858)
(Organ of Indian Nationalism).
The Oldest Indian Daily Paper in Calcutta.
It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.
As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE JUPITER GEN ERAL
means Insurance Protection.
Its address in Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

BOMBAY THURSDAY APRIL 5 1928

So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co
When you think of Insurance.

SPLENDID ISOLATION.

KING AMANULLAH'S COUNTRY

RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.

Fair are the vales well watered. and the vines on the upland swell.
You might think you were reigning in Heaven—I know I am ruling in Hell.

"Abdur Rahman's Soliloquy" (Lyall).

At no time in the modern history of Afghanistan and the outer world have events been of more absorbing interest than to-day—absorbing for many reasons. The young King of this mountain State, a State which was once a Macedonian province, for the first time in history is in Europe—in Europe, too, with his queen. The country is being led, in the face of much reluctance in religious circles, to the days of advanced Western development, and on the Oxus the Bolshevik hammers and intrigues at the gates—gates which lead, as they have ever done, to the plains of India.

It is (writes Sir George MacMunn in the "Nineteenth Century") above all things desirable that in his visits he shall be confirmed in the desire for the advancement of his country, that he shall be able to sift the good and the evil of what he sees in the West, and that he shall realize that. frail as it does on occasion, civilization wants to be civilized, and progress wants to progress. It is also to be hoped that he will realize how the wise men of the world despise and abhor the ghastly experiments which Russia has made in her attempt to rectify the universe, and will realise that all civilizations is behind him in his determination to have none of it on the Afghan side of the Oxus.

APPEAL FOR SUPPORT.

No past is more storied than that which lies behind the Afghan hills. The great Aryan waves; which came to the Oxus and southwards by many stages to India, long tarried in the uplands of Kabul and Kandahar.

The British first came into some relationship with Afghanistan when Tippu Sultan appealed to its ruler across the many hundred intervening miles for support. Tippu, the son of Haider Ali. the Afghan-descended soldier of fortune who had usurped the Mysore and Hindu throne, was but doing as his forebears had done. During the centuries referred to in which Afghans had obtained lands in India it had been their custom to summon more of their tribesmen to their banner. To Tippu Afghanistan represented the one virile Moslem throne within hail, and one already concerned in upholding Islam. Four years after the fall of Seringapatam and the death of Tippu, the British rescued the blinded relic of the Moghul throne from the Mahrattas pensioned him in comfort, and administered the provinces immediately adjacent to Delhi. This brought them into touch with the Sikh States and the borders of Afghanistan. Lahore, though now in the hands of the Sikhs was technically a province still of Kabul, Moolton, Peshawar, and Kashmir were Afghan provinces. Thus the British border almost marched with that of the Afghans, and the Sikh power had not yet risen in its solidarity. A few years before the appeal of Tippu, Oudh and the Rohillas had petitioned the Afgan king, Shah Zeman, to turn and conquer India and the Mahrattas. During the war in the south with Tippu, Bonaparte had taken a hand in the struggle, had come to Egypt to open the way to the East, and in the next year or so was planning with the Tsar of Russia an invasion 'via' Afghanistan.

Therefore the British had some considerable reason for their concern regarding Afghan politics, and, also being a trading company, were desirous of assuring the peaceful navigation of the Indus, and of securing an Afghanistan which would cease to invade India, and which also desist from its attempts to recover those parts of the Punjab which the Sikhs had wrested from it. This was the conception which guided British policy from 1803 to 1839. Embassies to Kabul or to Peshawar all worked to the same end, peace and trade, and as the years rolled on, and the 'Bear' was absorbing the Central Asian Khanates, this policy developed into a desire for a strong independent Afghanistan friendly to Great Britain, which would stand between India and Russia.

THRONE OF KABUL.

During these years Afghanistan had been much involved in civil war, and, thus weakened, the Sikhs had taken from her Kashmir, Mooltan, the Derajat provinces, trans-Indus, and by 1837, Peshawar itself. Various members of the Afghan royal family, as the wheel of fortune turned, had taken reftge either at Lahore or within the British border. Shah Soojah himself had more than once been a refugee, and more than once had raised troops in the Punjab to win back the throne of Kabul.

Thus it was that the 'Great Game," as enthusiastic political secretaries in India called it, was evolved. It was to attain the policy of a strong, independent Afghanistan by restoring once again to the throne of his fathers Shah Soojah, the rightful King of the royal house of Ahmed Shah. In so doing it was to secure a peaceful tradeable Afghanistan and end the disturbing series of quarrels with the Sikhs, now fully established by the genius of Ranjit Singh as the sole ruler of the Punjab.

This policy must be understood, for it is the key to everything that has followed ever since. It has been demonstrated that from time immemorial Afghans had ridden to India and carved out fiefs, that well into the twentieth century Afgans had invaded the plains of India, and that India now, as in the past, had ample justification for going to Afghanistan to establish order there. In 1838 was signed the Tripartite Treaty, in which the British, Shah Soojah, and Ranjhit Singh signed a treaty of amity and alliance to put the Shah back on the throne, and to live in peace and concord with every assistance for commerce. When the policy failed, no contumely was too great to heap on the head of its framers.

THE AFTERMATH.

It has not unfairly been claimed that the justification of the original policy lay in the fact that the Shah, with troops raised a second time for him in India, but this, time with British officers, backed by a British force, was established without difficulty on his throne at Kabul. Dost Muhammad, who had been placed on the throne by a powerful section when the Shah was driven out, fled. The Shah once again sat on the throne of his fathers. The British in England were delighted, honours were showered. Then came the aftermath. The clever plans of the Council Chamber failed. Shah Soojah was not man enough to stay on the throne of Afghanistan, and his people did not want him, and there was no strong party on his side. We had to bribe the tribes and to support him by staying on. This was never intended, and the necessity of keeping on the throne by British bayonets a king whom no one wanted put us in the falsest position. Even then we could have changed our policy without disaster had not the grossest military miseonduct and misjudgment thrown away our force in Kabul. We returned, it is true, triumphant as avengers to find our 'protege' murdered, but eventually secured the strong and friendly Afghanistan we needed by allowing Dost Muhammad, then a refugee guest in India, to return. We had torn the hitherto intact legend of our prestige; we had lost thousands of lives; we had spent millions doing what we had a perfect right to do, but made the cardinal mistake in spite of warnings of backing the wrong horse.

But before those disasters came about, while we were the allies who had brought back their king, the relation between the British and the Afghans was more than cordial far more cordial than it has ever been in India.

STRONG FRIENDSHIP.

The friendship which these connections engendered undoubtedly held good during the troubles of 1841-42, and many were the good offices which some of the chiefs performed in rescuing both officers and ladies and in befriending them in capativity.

Unfortunately the aftermath of the collapse of our optimistic policy was an Afghanistan closed to all 'come-and-go' of Europeans. Afghans might come to India at will, but the converse was a closed border. Nevertheless, the result of our endeavours was a strong and friendly Afghanistan, with a friendship, so far as the Dost was concerned, which held good through the temptations of the great Mutiny of 1857.

It is not necesssary to dwell on our relations with Afghanistan in the years which are within the memory of so many of us. Suffice it to say that the Second Afghan War was due to the same cause as the first, namely, the policy, perhaps not wisely pursued, of maintaining a strong and independent country between us and Russia and also of preventing that country leaning undnly towards Russia. By 1885, it will be remembered, we were massing all our armies on the frontier to support the Afghans against Russian aggression. Since then India has spent many millions in preparing to do so more effectively. Nor is it necessary, especially at this moment, to say much of the Third Afghan War, when our young friend lost his head in the tangle of post-war polifics, ignoring the remarkable loyalty of his father during those years of difficulty—a loyalty which clearly shows the general wisdom of our more recent attitude towards Afghanistan—and threw his armies on to a demobilizing army, and a disorganized India hardly recovered from its own rebellious nightmare. Driving back his armies easily, despite our lack of trained troops, we have now started on a new covenant, which still packs into the same portmanteau, namely, a strong, prosperous and friendly Afghanistan which is the spirit in which we await the young King's coming.

ABDUR-RAHMAN.

The Afghanistan of to-day is in many aspects much changed since the British Army was last there in the early 'eighties. But it is nothing like such a change as would have resulted from free intercourse with its European neighbour. Abdur-Rahman the strong man who with seeming 'nonchalance' received the throne at our hands in 1881, feared his neighbours and feared his people's fanaticism them, and knew well the complications that the murder of European travellers involves. He practically closed his borders to all such, and lived to some extent in splendid isolation drawing only on the British Empire for arms and factory development. Trade went its natural ways, that from the eastern or Afghan provinces proper to the railheads at Chaman and Peshawar, that from the Persian and Turkey provinces sloping to the Oxus, towards the Russian railheads. But, with the rise of motors, the interest in road-making developed, and during the reign of Habib Ullah, the son of Abdur-Rahman, and father of Amanullah, good roads to the main centres were constructed. From the British railhead at Chaman the short run to Kandahar is plain sailing enough, but from the new British railhead at Landi Kotal, on the Afghan side of the Khaiber Pass, the road for wheels to Kabul has only in the last few years been made efficient and properly maintained, and since Kabul lies 6,000 feet above the sea, the route is often snow-bound. Steadily have the ways of the West developed with the roads. The admission of European engineers, electrical and motor, and the use of the water-power of the country is now bringing a demand for modern appliances.

ROADS AND RAILWAYS.

The future of transportation has yet to be seen. King Amanullah and his advisers may prefer for many years to preserve their isolation and keep from railways in favour of roads and motors. Ways and means are always a difficulty in a backward State with no particular mineral wealth. To build railways in mountain lands is a costly business, especially with heavy winter snowfall. Not only has the permanent way to be made at a far greater expense than a lorry road, but the rolling stock must be financed. Persia has perhaps foolishly embarked on a railway policy when her traders would gladly have themselves provided the lorry stock to work on national roads. If the Afghans are wise they will make the roads and let their public provide the lorries and cars.

Nevertheless, the railway designer, especially when provided with that dangerous thing the small scale map against which old Lord Salisbury was wont to inveigh, can but see how small is the gap in the world's systems. For thousands of miles the lines run to the Oxus from the northern shores of Europe. From Calcutta and Bombay to Landi Kotal and to Chaman climb the rails on to the Central Asia plateau and there remains on the small scale map just this trival gap of Afghanistan and of Persia. If His Majesty wants railways he can have them, for the Indian broad-gauge is within 80 miles of Kandahar, and on the Russian side the rail has long been across the Murghab. It is but 70 miles from the Russian railhead at Khusk to Herat and but 300 miles as the crow flies separate Kandahar and that city. It is easy enough to connect when the time comes if Afghanistan and the world need it. From Landi Kotal to Kabul, through that tangled web of mountain and defile, is another matter. But to live up to her aspirations Afghanistan wants people irrigation to feed them, peace to restore them. The miles of ruined cities on the Helmund and in Seistan wait for a rule that shall restore the prosperity which Hulagu and other Tatar conquerors wiped out for the merest lust of destruction. The future of the country under a guaranteed rule of development and ppace is bound to be great.

And now in that beautiful Kabul where Baber built his gardens and planned his conquest of India, electricity, easily borne of mountain streams, is bringing the twentieth century to what was till lately mediaeval. His Majesty, after the model of Delhi, builds himself a new palace and a new suburb. The engineers of Europe jostle one another in the broadway with their garages and their rival schemes. A "Corps Diplomatique" representative of Europe graces the Afghan Court. A British Minister, Sir Francis Humphrey, for the first time since 1879, resides with the other representatives of the West at this mountain capital, only somewhat more dignified and aloof, anxious to be as helpful and as sympathetic as His Majesty needs, careful not to be 'trop camarade' in view of ancient misunderstanding watchful of this fierce Bolshevist desire to injure Britain through her neighbour, wise and competent beyond most pro-consuls, and, should the King wish it, ready no doubt to be a tower of strength to him. And so all who know the history watch this strange pouring of new wine into old bottles, which, contrary to belief, seems by no means to be impossible. But to complicate this pouring of wine is the remarkable situation 'vis-a-vis' the four ethnological Soviet republics across the Oxus—Usbegistan, Tajikistan, Turkmanistan, and Kara-Kirghiz—whose progress is not altogether negligible, whose racial feeling and mind are being stimulated, and who are closely allied with peoples of similar race on the Afghan side of the great river. Add to this the fact that some of His Majesty's entourage are said to be pro-Russian, and that a treaty allowing considerable freedom of entry to Russia and Russians exists, and you have a situation which, to say the least of it, is interesting especially when Russia, thwarted in China, is vowing red ruin to Britain in India.

BOLSHEVIST TAINT.

It is obvious, therefore, that the future policy of Afghanistan and its King is of very great importance to India and this Empire. If he is able to develop his ideas of Western progress so far as suits the psychology of his people, and if he can maintain the integrity of his territory on the Oxus, and be free from the Bolshevist taint, he is serving his own interests and with them ours. We want to be relieved of anxiety on all our frontiers, but here alone in the British Commonwealth have we for years really lain alongside a frontier problem. Whether we be allied to Afghanistan by a scrap of paper or no, the maintenance of her integrity must be a cardinal principle, and no one knows this better than some of the astute brains of Kabul. The military problem at the back of our minds, which runs across all the plans which the General Staff in India have to prepare, is either the preservation of Afghanistan as an intact State against all comers, or the facing her as a semi-Bolshevised hostile neighbour.

The desires that the young King naturally has of preserving his dynasty, and of developing his State, run entirely in the age-old direction of British aspirations, namely, a strong, friendly Afghanistan. By a curious turn of the wheel that old-fashioned Islamic influence which has so long made hostility to Great Britain its guiding principle must now inevitably be on the 'qui vive' against all that Bolshevism stands for, and therefore, it is to be hoped, a sheet-anchor. But it is also obvious that, with this curious position still developing. India cannot yet reduce her military expenditure. For the young King and his country, and all that Great Britain and the Commonwealth can wish, is peace, progress, prosperity, trade and still more trade. It is perhaps all to the good that for the moment, shyness of British ways is sending young Afghanistan to other countries to learn its Westernism, for it is a curious fact that to all, save to the sour minds of the world for whom the British stand as anathema, comes in due course the belief in the efficacy of the 'Palaver Inglisi' and British way.

Under the Clock

(BY SIMPLEX.)

THURSDAY, April 5.

Comrade Byrt who represents the "Times of India" in Delhi has the pate and spate of a seasoned padre. He wires to Bori Bunder that Sir Basil Blackett possesses all the Pauline virtues, Faith, Hope and Charity, with Work in addition. As to Sir Basil's future, the Archbishop of Canterbury is, no doubt, expected to make an offer.

• • • •

"Tip and Run" is the motto of the "National Herald". It forgets all about the castigation of Mr. Jayakar for having, mythically, conspired with Sir John Simon. There is no word about it. The latest stunt is an Appeal to Dr. Deshmukh without any courtesy like an Apology to Mr. Jayakar.

• • • •

The President's Cup will be run today with a very small field:—

1. Javle—Jockey Mody. Trainer Byramji.

2. Deshmukh—Jockey Dalvi. Trainer (Private)

3. Jamnadas—Jockey Balubhai. Trainer Vithalbhai.

• • • •

At the All-India Insurance Conference, very tempting offers were made by the Government to have the life of the Simon Commission insured. Underwriters refrained from competing.

• • • •

We are in for the swelter of summer. Karachi is five degrees up in comparison, the cotton blaze no doubt accounting for the difference.

• • • •

Mr. M. K. Acharya wants an inspiring lead. The weather induces only the perspiring sort.

• • • •

A contemporary publishes an article on "The Squandering of Municipal Funds" (continued from our last issue). The editor should out of kindness, cease continuing.

• • • •

The "Indian Daily Mail" writes disusually about the rumour that Sir Edward Grigg would succeed Sir Leslie Wilson as Governor of Bombay. My first impressions are favourable, because in attempting a private limerick I don't find any difficulty in fixing words to rhyme with Grigg.

• • • •

The Bombay correspondent of the "Bengalee" wires:—

Mr. S. T. Sheppard, editor of "The Times of India," left Bombay for Kenya on Wednesday. He is a personal friend of Sir Edward Grigg and his visit to Kenya now strengthens the report of Sir Edward Grigg's appointment, as Governor of Bombay, which has not been officially announced. It is stated that Mr. Sheppard has been asked to inform Sir Edward of conditions in the province which will be under his charge when he takes up Sir Leslie Wilson's appointment.

• • • •

Has Mr. Sheppard left? The "Times of India" bears his imprint and Mr. Bharucha has not addressed any valedictory questionnaire to "Sheppard Dear." The conditions of Bombay do not call for any personal reporting. In one word they can be described—"beastly."

• • • •

Anyway it speaks well of Sir Edward that he has not applied to Lord Lloyd for information.

• • • •

ASSEMBLY MEMERS ABROAD.
VISIT TO D. I. KHAN.

No exactly, because it is still India. Still aboard, so to speak, rather than abroad.

• • • •

The Calcutta Police invaded the University premises, indulging in much muscular exercise. There is no danger however of Sir Stanley Jackson threatening the cut of the Police Grant.

• • • •

In times of civil commotion such as was witnessed in this and other localities in Calcutta on the 3rd of February incidents of this kind are unfortunately inevitable.

I have, etc.,
Sd. C. TEGART,
Commissioner of Police.

• • • •

That's an extract from the Police Commissioner's report. I am afraid we haven't heard the last of the matter. Sir John Simon threatens to visit India again.

• • • •

"It has never been my habit to apply for interviews in high official quarters."

• • • •

So says Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Nevertheless we cannot help forgetting that in the days of non-co-operation and Lord Reading, he used to be sent for.

• • • •

The "Bengalee" treats the commotion among Calcutta students in the language of dialogue:—

A.—What can we do, after the whole day's work? And. what about the mofussil boys whose fathers do not live here? Why cannot the Government horse-whip these politicians and Swarajists?

It can be done on the quiet, if they please, under the shelter of the Bengal Ordinance.

• • • • •

Young Man (describing his passion for a certain actress): "Father, she is an angel and I love her. I adore her, and I won't allow you to breathe a syllable against her."

"Certainly not," said the father, "certainly not. Why, I adored her myself when I was your age."

"CIPHER" SPEECH BY WIRELESS.

ROBOT RECEIVER WITH ELECTRIC BRAIN.

As the result of a recent demonstration in Washington before a large group of Government officials, scientists, engineers, and business men, it is declared that secret transatlantic radio telephony has been achieved, according to an account in the "New York Times."

The experiment was carried out by the Bell Telephone Company of New York. It was explained that it had been necessary to develop methods of "inverting" and "distorting" the natural speech frequencies or tones so as to make the transmitted speech unintelligible to the ordinary radio listener. An electric "translating brain" (a "robot" machine with eletrical ears and electrical brain developed in the telephone laboratories) picked up the intentionally intermingled highand low frequencies employed. What sounded like meaningless gibberish was then rearranged and emitted from a loud-speaker in the original language.

For the demonstration a gramophone record of the "inverted" language was used. While the unintelligible sounds were issuing from the gramophone, an electrical pick-up transmitter, similar to those used in broadcasting studios was held in front of the horn and, immediately, the current from this transmitter was carried to the "electrical brain" and amplified by loud-speakers which gave out the original understandable English. When the pick-up transmitter was moved away from the gramophone the inverted language only was once more heard by the audience.

It is stated that the device will probably be introduced into the transatlantic radio-telephone service before the end of the summer.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company. Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI. at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building old Custom House Road, Bombay.